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ARTICLES

Language communications in situations of predictable and unpredictable discomfort

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, particular relevance acquired works devoted the study of verbal interaction in various spheres of public human activities, among which great attention is paid to political discourse, the identification of new trends in the print media, Internet communications, has increased the interest of researchers to analyze the body. The article analyzes the speech behavior broadcaster in situations of predictable and unpredictable communicative discomfort. The object of the research is speech radioleaders central stations and their guests within programs. Under communicative discomfort authors understand the situation, which is characterized by features that impede the realization of those or other communicative intentions and / or participants' expectations. All situations of communicative discomfort authors divided into unpredictable and predictable. Radiocommunications becomes the object of study in the aspect of speech genres, communicative ways of organizing radiodiskursa. Of great interest is the study of patterns of interaction of the author recipient, including in terms of success and failure of verbal communication. Relevance of the research radiorechi linked to the ongoing changes in the strategies and tactics of speech behavior of participants in radio communications. According to L.I. Ermolenkinoy, "the essential factor in the strategy change voice in the discourse structure becomes, above all, the growing role of online journalism, perceived as the main way to attract the audience's attention and involvement in its own discursive space". Among the most notable changes in modern radio communications marked increased spontaneity of speech, decrease in its argumenta-

tion, the reduction of formality, an increase of subjective evaluation, the effect of consumer sphere and other factors. All researchers observed an increase in the share of entertainment broadcasting.

KEYWORDS: verbal behavior broadcaster, communicative discomfort, tactics, strategy.

It is installed on radio entertainment is the cause of a large number of expressive speech sostavlyayuey broadcaster. According to PN Barefoot, "the prevailing impression of phatic speech as a conversation" about nothing "can not be applied to radiorechi as any communication on the radio has a substantial component, the reason for that orientation becomes a mass audience".

Verbal behavior broadcaster in the changed conditions of radio communication of interest in the aspect of the study of communication failures that occur on the radio, how to prevent and exit strategies of communicative discomfort. In our work, verbal behavior, we followed the VI Karasik understand how plurality conscious or unconscious actions that distinguish speech and verbal reactions of the speaker and disclose its character. The analysis of verbal behavior broadcaster in this article is limited to the consideration of speech strategies and tactics in communication failure situations. Material for observation were the records of more than 20 programs of radio station "Mayak" for the last 6 years, which accounted for about 14 hours of programming.

Communication failure, we believe undershooting the speaker (in this case, the radio personality) of its communicative purpose. An important concept for us is also a communicative discomfort, ie, a situation in which there are features of "impeding the implementation of certain communicative intentions and expectations of participants". Communicative failure is the result of unsuccessful communication, which is based on correctly selected language tools or tactics and strategy of the speaker, the negative effect of which can be seen in communicative discomfort step.

According to E.M Martyn, communicative discomfort can be due to personal characteristics communicants, circumstances communication verbalization and the understanding and communication difficulties achieving practical purposes, and can also be connected with the violation of the principle of communication contactability. Since the causes of communicative discomfort coincide with the reasons for communication failures, in this article we will consider them in the complex.

Attempts to classify communication failures belong to many researchers. So, in the O.P. Ermakova and E.A. Zemskaya "By the construction typology communication failures (on the basis of natural dialogue Russian)" by the authors are three main reasons for communication failures: features language system; different speakers; Pragmatic factors. Several different classification shows L.L. Slavova which considers communication failure linguistic character, voice character (violation postulates P. Grice) Lingvokognitivnye and paralinguistic nature.

In the PN Barefoot "Modern radiorech in the aspect of the success / failure of verbal interaction" detailed analysis of communication failures arising from the language unit at the lexical, syntactic, and phonetic levels, as well as the voice of character failure, which include: a different understanding of forms of expression of politeness, an error in the identification of the source, a violation correctness principle.

This article also provides language, speech and cognitive factors that cause discomfort communicative. All situations of communicative failures are considered by us in the aspect of predictability and unpredictability.

For we are those unpredictable communicative situations in which communication failures arise spontaneously as a result of wrong chosen tactics or leksikosemanticheskikh components, resulting in There is an unexpected reaction of a person on the speaker's remark. Leading discovering his mistake, as a rule, is looking for a way out of this situation in order to avoid communicative conflict. As rightly pointed out by L.P. Semenenko, "uncomfortable situation is not always communicative ends in failure; Conversely, knowing discomfort communicants are beginning to look for ways to overcome it, which leads to failure of communication failures ... unawareness participant communication failure leads to a feeling of well-being of an imaginary communication, which entails new communication failure".

The projected communicative situations where discomfort in dialogue provoked deliberately radio for maximum disclosure companion deliberately chooses the tactics that can, for example, to compromise the guest or host to deliver an opinion in opposition to the opinion of his companion. This choice of strategy is always risky, it can not only lead to discomfort communicative companion, but also a conflict, but in recent years he is one of the leading trends in contemporary speech behavior of radio presenters.

Consider the most common causes of communicative situations of discomfort in the speech behavior of radio presenters and ways to overcome them. This list is not final, however, we believe that it reflects the current

trends in the speech of radio presenters. It should also be noted that the ways out uncomfortable situation may be different and are generally not related to certain reasons. That is why the analysis of communicative situations to adopt an integrated approaches involving the simultaneous presentation of the causes and ways to overcome them.

Unpredictable communication failure

Communication failure, as noted above, may be caused by various factors: language, voice, cognitive. In some cases, they overlap, and thus deepen the communicative discomfort.

1. Among the linguistic causes unpredictable communication failures, the most frequent, in our opinion, are intralingual homonymy and use a reduced vocabulary.

1) In most cases, communication failures occur due to misunderstanding of the interlocutors, that may be caused intralingual Homonymy. With regard to the degree of frequency radiorechi homonymous coincidences among nouns P.N. Barefoot homonymous identifies proper names. Existing examples we can add the case of homonyms adjective. So, in the following passage adjective blue acts as a function name that is not recognized by the guest of the program. The reason is partly a possible constructive pass component (her name or surname). It should be noted that such an ellipse is very characteristic of speech.

(14.05.2010 19:05 The show "more" Presenters: Lena Batinova and Maxim Kovalevsky. Studio guest: actor Alexander Spout).

Tip: Especially in a painted "Avatar" / good, I would have left creeper.

Batinova: By the way / that's this actress / who starred in "Avatar" blue.

Tip: In what sense is // blue?

Kovalevsky: Well, it's a well-known Blue // this surname.

Batinova: // Not that that drinks.

Kovalevsky: Margarita Blue.

Batinova: Very Hot / Mezhuyev way / she is the first in the rankings // People love it very pleasant to all //.

Communicative causes discomfort adjective blue, in this context, it has three meanings. The first - is the direct meaning of the adjective denoting the color: in the movie "Avatar," the skin of heroes, the inhabitants of Pandora planet was blue, but when you consider the fact that this color had almost all the characters, the guest came misunderstanding, who exactly are in mind. This lack of understanding is reflected in the interpretative question: In what sense? Leading Kovalevsky clarifies information colleagues,

adding the necessary components: the name of Margarita Blue. In order to control the correct perception of the information leading Lena Batinova also applies explanations tactic that eliminates the lexical homonyms: it is not one that is drinking. In this context, the adjective blue has a value drunk. This value is fixed at the moment, L.A. Zakharova, B.A. Shuvaeva in the "Dictionary of youth slang", performed on the material of the vocabulary of students at Tomsk State University in 2014, which you've marked "disparaging, shutlivoironichny" and is used only in colloquial speech.

Leading tactic to eliminate misunderstandings in this type of communication failure is a tactic clarification. Clarification is needed because the leader should take into account the absence of the necessary background knowledge of the audience and the guest of the program, so this tactic can be applied not only in the elimination of communication failure in the event of ambiguous words, but also in other cases, causing communication difficulties, for example, in determining the choice of subjects transmission or misperception interlocutor communicative intentions of the speaker situation.

To the participants in communicative failure of radio communication often results in inappropriate use of expressive colloquial vocabulary reduced coloration. Failure to comply with the norms of speech, unfortunately, is a typical feature of modern broadcasting. This trend is caused by many factors, among which are the absence of censorship, installation on broadcasting entertaining focus on the mass market, which implies accessibility of speech and a departure from the language norms; increase categorical value judgments at the expense of information content, as well as instances of discursive redundancy.

Using expressive reduced vocabulary can not be regarded as a purely linguistic cause's communication failure, because this lexicon is a means of evaluating the expression. Thus, we are seeing a divergence of views and the lead guest on the specific subject of the speech, which belongs to the cognitive factors. As an example, we propose to consider talk radio presenters and guests of the family program L.N. Tolstoy.

Richard: And when did the last Countess Tolstoy sticking?

Korsen: Do you know / speak here of sticking is not entirely correct // Countess at that time was very / mildly / complex psychological and even mental state / unconditionally.

Morgan: In general, s / he also brought it in principle.

Hetch: Maybe yes /// Really easy life she has given birth to 13 children ...

Morgan: She / he has suffered from all of these bullied.

Basinskii: Well, / it is not entirely correct / well what bullied?

Belk: Well / I figuratively.

The interlocutor is about sticking to speak not quite right is an indication of a communicative discomfort caused by the unfortunate use of the first leading expressive colloquialisms make sticking. The second presenter, trying to soften the categorical statements of colleagues and remove the communicative discomfort, using the tactics of solidarity with the guest. In the example for solidarity tactics characteristic of reflexive doubt in general, in principle:

In general, it // it also brought in principle // by which reduced the categorical statements of colleagues. The proposed leading to the word brought embodiment is not as categorical and, by reaction, is large enough interlocutor. However, the overall tone of the conversation, translating it from the intellectual conversation in the domestic channel, change the language code (using a paraphrase for reformulating statements visitor to address a simple listener), increasing categorical assessment made sticking - it it brought - suffered bullied - all this serves to create an uncomfortable situation for the guest program.

Unawareness of the first driving situation both uncomfortable and the continuation of the dialogue in a categorical tone only exacerbate the discomfort it causes the guest for the second point to the irrelevance of the phrase "endure bullied" to the family of Leo Tolstoy. The second reason for the communicative conflict in this situation, in our opinion, could be a mismatch representations of the communicants of a large family, that is, this communicative failure is also due to cognitive factors.

Traditionally in Christian Russian culture have a large family was considered the norm, and the family of L.N. Tolstoy was not an exception. Perhaps, according to a leading (Tikhomirov), mother of many children is poor, exhausted, tired woman, so he called the birth of such a large number of bullied children. In the explanatory dictionary DN Ushakova *izmyvatelstva* flagged word spoken, familiarity and interpreted as insult, malignant gibe. Thus, excess evaluative statement causes discomfort. In order to eliminate the discomfort leading communicative uses justify tactics shoot categorical judgment: Well / I figuratively. *Leksikosemanticheskim* indicator such tactics in this example is a particle well, softening categorical.

AT radio may be cases of inappropriate use of expressive vocabulary is not only leading, but also a guest. An example of this is the performance of the actor Ivan Ohlobystina broadcast "Beacon", in which he says that, as

a priest, he played the devil. Making it clear to all listeners that numerous questions on a religious theme irritate him, the guest uses rough, expressive, expletive stable expression, putting broadcaster in a difficult position.

Ohlobystin: From a position of authority 44 years of radio station / studio of the radio station "Mayak" reply all / who would ask me questions about religious // Do not ask / I replied // // use the internet in otherwise, I would consider it a personal affront and / respectively / go in the ass.

Rustle: O / how lucky we were! // and the idea / if it were up to us kakoy nibud another station.

Ohlobystin: Because it's just insulting / all the time to answer / to kemto excuses.

In cases of expressive vocabulary guest presenter of the program, focusing on the mass destination in the different ages of students, applying tactics to mitigate categorical statement guest using the reception joke: Oh / how lucky we were! In turn, the author of expletives, *Ohlobystin* also mitigates the situation, explaining the reason for his verbal behavior and psychological state.

Thus, cases of homonymy and expressive use of a reduced vocabulary go beyond the purely linguistic reasons, therefore, need to be addressed in conjunction with cognitive, psychological reasons.

2. The speech factors causing communicative failure can be attributed violation of the correctness of the statements, the rules of etiquette and cases incorrect identification of the person.

Consider the situation of a violation of the principle of communication correctness at the characteristic physical features and evaluation of the activities of the interlocutor.

A) Violation of correctness in the characterization of the physical features of the person.

Kovalevsky Alexander / What you all the same cabinet! // Well, that's all / something incredible!

Batinova: Max knows how to make compliments.

Kovalevsky: Oksana I suppose / crunched in your hands / No?

Alexander Nevsky: You mean at what point?

Kovalevsky: Well, at the moment of dancing / course.

Oksana Sidorenko: I did not suffer at all.

Nevsky: Thank you very much / I hurt - I lost 12 kilos.

Batinova: It is good for you or bad?

Kovalevsky: Toto pinched you / I see.

Nevsky: You just said / that I like a huge wardrobe / one minute!

Kovalevsky: One does not exclude // Wardrobe too can become peaky.

In this situation, the use of reception jokes broadcaster seems quite justified, since the feature of such radio is the focus on fun. The first presenter, establishing contact with the guest sets the friendly tone of a conversation, to compliment the external interlocutor meant as a joke: you are all the same cabinet. Comic perception achieved by using particles *vsetaki* underlining latent inconsistency. On the one hand, the leading compliments, admiring the broad shoulders of a guest, on the other - he can not find another right word, able to express the fullness of admiration, but the word box. The second presenter, noting incorrect statements, softens categorical colleagues, also resorting to accept jokes: Max knows how to make compliments. This statement gives the mood for joking remarks perception colleagues,

You mean at what point // and you just say / I'm like a huge wardrobe / one minute! Nevertheless,

It shows that the chosen strategy is leading the discussion of physical qualities guest program is inefficient and creates the preconditions for the emergence of discomfort.

B) Violation of correctness in the assessment of human activities.

Komolov Alexander / one of the main or a major role? // In general, / there is some piece division? // I know / what is now removed and the movies and series / when intentionally 8 main characters.

Dyachenko: What is the actor in their right mind you recognize / that he is not the most important?! // certainly / most important.

Komolov: We are also pleased / that our guest artist the most important role in this series.

This situation lead, knowing that his companion is a leading actor, asks him a provocative question: one of the main or primary role. On incorrect point's replikareaktsiya interlocutor, expressing the emotional attitude of saying: what is the actor

The Drava mind recognizes that it is not the most important?!

Trying to fix the situation, leading resorted to the tactics of solidarity with someone: our guest artist the most important role in this series. This phrase representations studio guest listeners playful sounds (perhaps even ironic) agreement with the guest. Thus, the use of reception jokes helps leading to withdraw from the state of discomfort and continue the transfer.

By the communication failure caused by speech factors include failure to comply with the rules of speech etiquette, or rather, politeness principle formulated Grice. Politeness principle - it is received interposition speaking in communications. With observance of the principle of civility creates positive interaction environment provides a favorable environment for the implementation of communication strategies. Violation of this principle can be familiarity ratio leading to the interlocutor. Often, trying to remove the communicative power in conversation, radio hosts can afford to apply familiar not only to acquaint visitors, but also to the guests who are for the first time in the studio.

Stillavin: Today we came to visit through cork / because / is / in Sevastopol in the morning is very busy traffic // Alexei A. Kasprzhak Ales // / can be like this?

Kasprzhak: Can / Alex.

Stillavin Alexey / yes / simply // the director of "Artek" international camp.

In this situation, the use of the familiar form of address Alesha is unconditional. Lead, wanting to observe the speech etiquette, asking permission to call his companion short form of the name, but the source (Kasprzhak) adjusts the driving and it offers an alternative, more comfortable and appropriate official form of the name of the situation Alexei. To prevent a possible communicative discomfort, leading interlocutor agrees with the amendment, but soon returns to the use of familiar treatment Lesh and you:

Stillavin ... Alex just has taken up his post six years ago // Lesh / tell me how started this job?

Vagner: And in what state one and a half years ago, the camp itself is Xia?

Kasprzhak: Well / First / good afternoon.

Stillavin: Good afternoon / yes.

Kasprzhak: // I think that I could do not to come // share impressions / you could have quite a calm actually / convey the exact emotion / because my emotions / they are filled with all the same time / full understanding of ...

Stillavin Alexey / so we just interested in internal processes / tasks / desire / what to do / because external sensation / it's like.

Seeing a reservation, a leading returns to the established name companion, so in this case there is no communicative failure.

Besides familiarity relations, leading violated another item of speech etiquette - do not allow the guest to greet listeners and interlocutors. Kasprzhak corrects the course of the conversation, returning to the top frame of speech etiquette, which leads to the failure of communication: to specifically ask a question and the condition of one and a half years ago, the camp itself was sound well, firstly, good afternoon. As a result of violations of speech etiquette radio broadcaster there is a situation of emotional dissatisfaction guest who not only does not answer the question, but considers it unnecessary its presence in the studio: I think that I do would be not to come, arguing that the lead alone may themselves share impressions.

Trying to remove the communicative discomfort and make contact, leading employ tactics solidarity. The tactics of solidarity aimed at creating the impression of common ground, interests, aspirations: so we just interested in internal processes / tasks / desire / what to do ... Using this tactic, radio presenters have the following intentions: to show interlocutor respect, his interest in the opinion of the interlocutor, as well as express I understand and agree with his opinion. Thus, the output of communicative difficulties found.

In cases where the studio and broadcaster guest friendly relations, the use of familiar treatment does not lead to communicative failure.

Vesvolkin Alyona Yakovleva / People's Artist of the country Alena // Hello!

Yakovlev: Hi.

Vesvolkin: We say "you" / because then hide / meaningless.

Yakovlev: Yes / hide here / in general / absolutely pointless.

Vesvolkin: one ends institution / Shchukin Drama School // at a time when it seemed / impression / that we are not mistaken / it personified / well, just so / a theatrical light.

Yakovlev: Well / was.

For radio broadcasters verbal behavior characterized by the so-called "double standard": for listeners always sounded the name and surname of the guest, sometimes in full, including middle name, and in a conversation leading tends to move to a more relaxed form of communication. In this example, leading to the beginning of the conversation in order to prevent the possible occurrence of discomfort guest gives the installation a friendly conversation tone, using the personal pronoun of the second person singular you and the short form of the name - Alena, such treatment is justified as leading to further indicates the cause, allowing such treatment, - co-

education at the university. Thus, the possible communicative discomfort can be prevented, if the guest agrees to the proposed treatment, if not, the facilitator should take interlocutor conditions.

Communicative failure may be wrong to identify a person with similar name.

Herman: That means / that there is no request in the same universities are the best actors // we have the same actors are worse / than 20 years ago // we have no Papanova / Mironova / Leonova, etc. // Why?

Ruzheinikov: Congratulations Mironov / him today 45.

Herman: Yes, I was referring to Andrew.

Ruzheinikov: Well, of course.

This situation, the conversation is about the problem of modern training actors and guest program puts the example of the actors of the old school, which is indicated by the phrase 20 years ago and we do not have ... Inattention leading to the interlocutor and actor Yevgeny Mironov congratulations on the anniversary leads to communicative failure, as indicated by the response replikareaktsiya guest program Yes I Andrew had in mind. From a psycholinguistic point of view of spontaneous replica driving could be caused by association with another actor Mironov, whose anniversary was celebrated on that day, and the lead decided to take this opportunity to congratulate him on the air without thinking about the inappropriateness of congratulations. Such facts are characteristic of spontaneous speech. In this situation, obtaining an indication of the error, leading reacts immediately, using the tactics of unity.

3. Among the cognitive causes of communicative failure, can be called a wrong perception of the interlocutor of the communicative intentions of the speaker, as well as reluctance to talk about certain subjects.

Communicative intention may be incorrectly interpreted as a guest, and the leading transmission. Typically, the output of the difficulty to apply the same tactics: explanation and elaboration.

Tikhomirov: Now tell me / talented actor Anatoly White / as you have agreed to star in this series about Lyubov Orlova and Grigory Alexandrov?

White: The question "How?" / A that means? // How much did it cost?

Tikhomirov: None / why / it // I Tax Service to / from that all recently Dobrovinsky lawyer told the world / that he bought the archives Lyubov Orlova and Grigory Alexandrov and / honest / told the whole truth / well / probably / Soviet people / who are interested in this to a greater extent / how they lived, and so on ... //

... And I think / what you bought in the form of / in this role / in this series / which was not yet on the screens?

This example uses radio question with a question as a word having the value of the reason why an implicit, but does not recognize the source of the values, resulting in a communicative discomfort. Trying to solve these misunderstandings and to get an answer to a question, the leading applies just two tactics: tactics and strategy explanation specifying information. First unwraps radio information, start a lengthy explanation, and then applies the second strategy - specification information, i.e. leading change the wording of earlier question: I think / what you buy to in this image / this role / in this series / which was not yet on the screens? As a result of the tactics of clarification and refinement of tactics leading it is possible to remove the discomfort and get an answer to a question.

If the statement does not mean the program guest leader, he (the master) also resorted to the tactics of clarification: (29.11.2011 18:05 The show "Central Committee" Presenters: Tutta Larsen, Ruzheinikov Guest:.. German little director Alexei).

Herman: So / actually all my actions were an attempt to dokrichatsya / something that you do / what you do with the industry / what you do with the industry / what you do with students what you do (I mean the power of) taxes / is wrong / it will lead to a drop in ...

Larsen: To what fall?

Ruzheinikov: I am interested in / you - power? // Who? // with taxes - is understandable.

Herman: What are you asking me weird questions?

Ruzheinikov: None / not strange // Here are the taxes / it is clear who is // This is the government.

Larsen: You mean / who is it? // Ministry of Culture / Council or what?

Herman: Listen / well, as there // Duma / the government, and so on?

This complex system // we understand / decide who / that is.

AT this situation, the wrong perception of the implicit nature of the statements expressed in the lack of understanding of the scope of the context value of the personal pronoun you. For Herman, you - this power as a management body, combining different types of government: the Duma, the government and other leading Ruzheinikov Trying to figure out the boundaries of authority, designated anaphoric pronoun you interlocutor speech leads to a collision in the communication, as evidenced by the remark.

Identify what you are asking me weird questions?

Unable to resolve the conflict to a third interlocutor (Larsen), which applies clarify tactics using interpretive questions: Do you mean / who is it? Thanks to this guest understands the reason for the communicative difficulties and disclose information to obscure radio host.

In addition to these reasons, a communicative failure can cause a guest refusing to answer questions. Monosyllabic answers to questions a guest radio host make the latter to seek a way out of this situation and use other tactics and techniques, talk to the guest. This confirms the view VV Boguslawska that in today's discourse massovokommunikatsionnogo the basic requirement for the generation of the text lies in its ability to encourage the interlocutor to the activity.

(07.04.2008 12:05 "Dinner Show Komolova Anton and Olga Shelest"; talk about the new series "Two Sisters" on TV channel "Russia" Moderators:... Komolov Anton and Olga Shelest Program Guest: actor Alexander Dyachenko).

Rustle: Sash / then you watch TV shows / where to shoot?

Dyachenko: Never.

Presenter Olga Shelest not satisfied with the terse answer to a question of actor Dyachenko. In order to hear more detailed, detailed response Shelest applies clarify tactics by asking a series of questions which complete that help her talk guest.

Rustle: Never? Well // see what happened? // View / any actors out there playing / s that do not intersect?

Dyachenko: We have montazhnotrenirovochny period / when we put on the headphones / microphone and stood before all the voiced / we played enough // I usually enough themselves to voice / to / to get a glimpse of his work // In the air I do not watch soap operas.

Lead remains unsatisfied with this answer, and trying to develop the theme, it applies tactics explanation: Uses an interpretive question and formulate it more precisely, leaving only two specific variants of the answer to the other person can choose the most suitable option. As a result, the guest answers the question yourself and deployed, the leading goal achieved, she received a satisfying answer to it:

Rustle: Do not look for the reason / do not have time or simply do not want to watch?

Dyachenko: Simply Sophisticated // these trivial things can tell you a lot of actors // Always look and understand / that could be girlfriend / girlfriend and you had to / better.

Thus, the presence of such methods eliminate communication failures, as a joke, clarification, clarifying, justification, application tactics

solidarization et al., Is an indication that all of the above communication failures are unpredictable, undesirable for the broadcaster and requiring changes his verbal behavior for the avoidance communication failures or communicative conflict.

As a rule, the study of communication failures in modern linguistics is confined to consideration of unpredictable situations and cases of deliberate creation of communicative discomfort related to hate speech, which, according to T.A. Voron is a purposeful, motivated mainly controlled (through a conscious choice of tactics and strategies for speech and speech and language selection means) speech behavior, based on the unidirectional negativiziruyuschee emotional speech influence on the recipient. As a criterion of demarcation of communication failure and hate speech released premeditation speech acts. Developing this idea, EV Shelestuk comes to the following conclusion: "In case of communication failure illocutionary purposes do not coincide with perlocutionary effect, in the case of communication (voice) aggression disharmonious discourse created intentionally, so illocution corresponds". Nevertheless, analysis of verbal behavior broadcaster in predictable communicative situations of discomfort allows us to disagree with this view and show examples of inconsistencies illocutionary perlokutsii purposes.

Projected situation communicative discomfort Projected communicative failure - is a failure in communication, which initiated the communicative discomfort is itself radio. The aim of the lead in air is the maximum disclosure of the source, revealing his views on important issues, motivation to unplanned candor. All this often causes the host to choose those tactics that violate the rules of communication and create an artificial situation for the interlocutor communicative discomfort. This communicative discomfort, deliberately was organized by the radio broadcaster by provocation. Consider the example of his interview with N. Mikhalkov. In order to identify the tactics that cause deliberate discomfort, and to trace their influence on the interlocutor in terms of success / failure, it is advisable to analyze all transfer targets com. The situation at the beginning of transmission important goal broadcaster is to attract the largest possible number of listeners. The main objectives in this case are the following: interest guests in conversation, to emphasize to students the relevance of the topic and show awareness of the lead in this matter, in order to achieve from the interlocutor the problem of full disclosure.

We can say that to get the guest to be exhaustive and exclusive information - this is one of the main indicators of the success of a professional facilitator. This implies: the leading profitable will present the importance of the topic, this will show readiness to talk and enjoy the visitor, more successful will be achieved its goal - expanding audience of listeners and interested guests to participate in the following programs.

For the success of speech influence broadcaster is particularly important is the strategy of self-presentation, which occupies a central place among the strategies impact on the masses. An analysis of all programs, the strategy of self-presentation is more pronounced in the situation at the beginning of the program, application threads and completion of the program.

It should be noted, that in itself a strategy of self-presentation, typical situation at the beginning transmission, and its accompanying tactics, such as solidarisation, an explanation, an indication of the future, are not compromised and the characteristic appearance of deliberate failures. From this we can conclude that the attempt to discredit the interlocutor from the beginning of transmission plays in speech behavior of leading a special role.

As the main strategy was to create deliberate discomfort in the communicative situation acts as a provocation. It should be noted that for this major act repeater function, ie, they voiced the opinion of a third party (radio, internet users). This strategy can be used as early as the beginning of the transfer situation, combined with the strategy of self-presentation and accompanying her tactics clarify the choice of subjects for the purpose of excitation in the object and the effects of certain emotions with the expectation that these emotions will cause the desired reaction. Lack of adequate reaction of the interlocutor indicates communication failure initiator (master) or that his partner realized provocation as "the condition of the game."

(02.04.2010 10:00 "Visiting Sergei Stillavina and his friends" Presenters: Stillavin Vahid, Kolosov, Pastukhov Guest: Director and actor Nikita Mikhalkov The situation began to transfer).

Stillavin: Monday before / as it became aware of attacks / we raised the question / which was announced at the weekend by some news agencies / Nikita Mikhalkov mildly offended / bloggers for / that they repeatedly misrepresented officially released poster for the film "Burnt by the solntsem2. Anticipation "// quoted as saying in these messages daughter Nikita Sergeyevich / there were literally words such /" Dad is upset and / in principle / very offended by that / so that people took this all // I made in his post for his part in the protection of Nikita Sergeyevich / post called "Nikita Mikhalkov Strikes back" //... And suddenly yesterday a message / call

kakieto people and say // "So / tomorrow after 10am you Mikhalkov / All!"
// and we were frightened / Lord, / how so!

Mikhalkov: Why do we call him?

Using the selection explanations tactics threads, as well as to attract the attention of the audience to the transfer, the leading interconnects with two consummate different and do not influence each other's events: The attacks and distortion of information about the bloggers released film by Nikita Mikhalkov's "Burnt by solntsem. Anticipation. This quotation type upset and offended by the Pope, as well as expression broadcaster Mikhalkov Strikes create a negative impression on the listeners. No less provocative presentation of the program becomes a situation guest: kakieto call people, we were afraid. This technique is an appeal to the sense of fear, creates fertile ground for intrigue beginning of the program and helps to keep listeners on their toes. However, the absence of the expected reaction Mikhalkov and his playful addition to yourself why we called him weakens the strain and suggests that a guest took a provocation as a condition of participation in the planned game.

To create a provocative situation using this technique, as the rumors that we have raised the question / who at the weekend was announced by some news agencies / Nikita Mikhalkov offended mildly / bloggers, as well as here in the morning left a message saying / Nikita Mikhalkov rejected the idea sue bloggers insulted him Ie / quotes you personally specifically on this subject is not / is like a family / relatives and news feed. Typical motion blur information and the absence of the sender posts specific to the rumors, cause a negative reaction from the guest program: This is generally the theater for himself //...Oni think out / I was going to file / now I refused to serve in / out will be told / I took takieto measures. Index but that the leading transmission themselves are opposed to the spread of rumors: Today in the news write / Mikhalkov does not deny the fact of "black P.R." over the Internet // Artemy Lebedev works on Mikhalkov.

It should be noted that despite the fact that the leading act as a mediator, an intermediary between the guest of the program and listeners, they are always clearly expressed his personal opinion, which may either coincide with the views of the students or confront him. Thus, the leading Stillavin at start immediately declares his position I made in his post for his part in the protection of Nikita Khrushchev. However, expressing the opinion of students, leading declines all responsibility for compliance with the speech eti-

quette and deliberately violates the principle of courtesy, exposing a claim on behalf of bloggers to Nikita Mikhalkov in pathos and arrogance:

Stillavin: Nikita / I sakkumuliroval questions / that would

Whether raised public // we respect the general stvennosti / Course / and the fifth point / final most / so the conversation has already gone / question that people ask you promised // rolls over whether reality Mikhalkov notorious pathos / greatness?

In internet soobscheniyah / which related to your alleged grievances on the blog ditch / written that such a claim / megalomania Mikhalkov / imagines himself tsarembatyushkoy etc. // wrinkle?

Finding a successful communicative course, such a claim, the leading uses it several times throughout the transfer. Moreover, BBC discomfort is aggravated as the leading focuses on the discontent of Internet users, students, bloggers using multiple repetition of the words of the claim, for example, in the situation of the beginning of the transfer, and then in a situation of control over the subject of the claim sounds six times a token.

Stillavin: Nikita / then go directly to the discussion // One of the complaints / verbalized that these people are / is as follows // Out poster "Burnt / Anticipation" / top the inscription: "A great movie about the Great War" // The claims specifically to that / that firstly / Khrushchev / who came up with the slogan advertising / studio is "third" or distributors / who is the author of this phrase?

Mikhalkov: None / you a question.

Stillavin: Claim in the following / that people have not seen it / doubt / that is great / and therefore / when the announcement comes at such a level that it is great / well / a priori / originally they is confusing / jars / because it can not / because I have not seen anybody.

There is a situation of communicative discomfort guests say replica, who does not understand what the claims are: It's not that / so to say / but what is it? // my gait or look / what? // ... It is necessary for him / and here with? // ... I want to answer the question - what is? // no one can answer? // what have I done wrong to these people / no one can answer / specific to each of them? // Nothing.

In a situation Mikhail charges authorship indiscreet expressions of "great movies" of not yet released to the screen the film leading aim is to provide guests the opportunity to take off all the charges made online. To realize this purpose the leading, difficulty seeing the interlocutor, using tactics explanations: Claim in the next / that people have not seen it / //...ih

doubt this is confusing / jars; also welcome leading question: So / slogan invented publicists and distributors? Received the answer N. Mikhalkov course / yato do / I'm talking about / I do not do leading sums up the discussion on this issue, referring to the audience, bloggers and representatives of news agencies: Dear friends / broadcast Stillavina on "Mayak" / Nikolas Mikhail disclaimed responsibility for inventing the slogan / "A great movie about the Great War" // So and write in their news feeds today // Question withdrawn / then there is no issue.

Having considered the voice of tactics and strategy broadcaster, we have come to the following conclusion: driving behavior in communicative foreseen discomfort has a specific purpose, which is revealed and becomes clear only in the situation of closing the topic, or the transmission is completed. Thus, the use of leading provocation strategy, the use of claims and speculation was not intended to discredit the director Mikhalkov, the main task of the lead was to enable the director to refute the prevailing opinion of the inhabitants of the Internet, close your spread rumors internetnovostey readers, present it in a different light to the audience. This becomes clear from the topic of completion:

Nikita Mikhalkov disclaimed responsibility for inventing the slogan "A great movie about the Great War" as well as the situation ether closure: Thank you very much. I did not expect that so soon after we meet this noisy debate on the Internet, but the Nikita Mikhalkov wanted to spit on it all. Correctly?

Overall, the analysis of verbal behavior broadcaster in communicative situations of discomfort, it should be noted that a set of strategies and tactics leading differs significantly depending on the predictability and unpredictability of discomfort. To exit from the uncomfortable situation of using such tactics and methods, as a joke, clarification, explanation, justification, the application of the tactics of solidarity. Provocation, which is the basic method of the claim, it becomes a major tactics to create discomfort and can be quite effective for the disclosure of the interlocutor.

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Violation of the norms of speech behavior as a cause

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the speech conflicts, the occurrence of which is due to violation of verbal behavior. We investigated the conflict episodes in the spontaneous speech of students of Russia. Typology identified and the reasons for such conflicts, their prevalence in the student communication. It was found that in the everyday discourse of equal status of participants in the communication conflictogenic becomes deviant speech behavior associated with non-compliance with the rules of morality and politeness principle. Norm verbal behavior has been the object of special consideration only at the end of the twentieth century. Interest in their study was stimulated by the approval of the anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics, the formation of the communicative approach to learning the language of matter, becoming pragmalinguistics and new retheroic. The relevance of this sector, and due to the social importance of following the rules of communication, the need to maintain and develop a common voice and common culture.

KEYWORDS: rules of verbal behavior, verbal conflict, speech etiquette, communication student.

A study of normative speech behavior develops in two main directions: one involves identifying the common logical communication rules governing the mechanisms of understanding the meaning of its members G.P. Grice, D. Gordon, George Lakoff, T.W. Shmelev, N.V. Muraviev, and others, both associated with the analysis of socially constructed norms of verbal interaction, defined by the prescriptions of morality, originality of national culture and mentality, character role relations between the communicants and other factors (V. E. Gaulle J.

Leach N.I. Formanovskaya, I.A. Sternin, V.I. Gzavava, A.G. Balakay and many others. et al.

In the reconstruction of national codes verbal behavior (including the Russian speech code) common disorders and diagnosing its rules researchers rely on works of art and paremias attract experimental, using materials of films, film scripts, talk shows. The norms of speech behavior in everyday communication of representatives of various social strata studied not enough; This situation also applies to student discourse. Among the features of speech behavior of students in the work of B.J. Sharifullina S. Leorda M.R. Shelhovskoy, A.Y. Larionova referred to the possibility of "code switching", depending on the communication environment (changing set of forms of speech in accordance with the requirements of specific small groups), extensive use of slang, profanity and precedent texts, beginning of creative expression, including the game; the desire to make his speech colorful, bright, custom. Marked individual deviations from the commonly accepted use of etiquette formulas reduction and increasing aggressiveness speech, however, the subject of special consideration, they were not in communicative plane.

The object of this article - voice conflicts (R.K.) in the student's environment, the occurrence of which is connected with the violation of verbal behavior. The aim is to identify the causes of such conflicts and their typology. The work is part of research student disputed communication. Material analysis served as a Dictaphone recording 186 episodes of conflict in the spontaneous speech of students of Tomsk.

Causes of RK in recorded texts are very diverse; the most important of them are connected with the violation of property rights, mismatch worldview communicators, non-compliance with ethical standards. Part of the episodes (about 16% of the total) shows that the conflict can also be caused by violation of the norms of speech behavior. The available texts reveal the composition of such disorders and their prevalence in a conflict communication.

Most R.K. frequency, caused by the absence of expected displays of empathy by the communication partners. A conflict of this type can be observed in cases where a positive emotional state of one of the communicating parties can not find support from the other side:

Passing by C and A. saw walking down the street L. classmate, got off the bus and caught up with her.

A. (knocking L., jokingly): She can meet you?

A.: Oh, hi. Where are you from here?

S. (happily): We saw you at the crossroads. We got off the bus ... And here we are!

L. (without emotion): Cool.

A.: Are you not happy to see us?

L. (without emotion): I'm glad. I'm always glad to see you.

S.: Something for you quickly.

L.: And what do I do? Jump?

S.: jump.

L.: No, I can All the same, I will not jump, but I was very tired? (Smiles sadly)

S.: We have, therefore, to see you happy, even ran out of the bus, ran to you, out of breath, but you (netsenz. In the "indifferent" sense). OK, but. <...>

The expression of sincere joy at meeting old friends refers to the rules of etiquette verbal behavior. Girlfriend expects from L. mirror reaction to his own verbal behavior, left disappointed and resentful indifference of their fellow students: L. radostnoshutlivoy did not support the tone of the dialogue, formally Eaten her verbal indicators manifestations of positive emotions (Cool, I'm always glad to see you) did not meet unemotional intonations and facial expressions.

A stronger negative reaction to a manifestation of emotional deafness interlocutor, when the speaker expects empathy in difficult situations and not get it. Episodes such cause RK occur much more frequently than the above. In this conflict-could be incorrectly chosen interlocutor tactics rational support, or criticism.

Line management of encouragement, elected member of the dialogue, neverbalizovannost emotional component of communication in such cases is perceived as a lack of support in general:

Telephone conversation being on friendly terms E. girl and guy L.

E.: I was put in the hospital.

L.: It's not scary.

E.: You (netsenz. In the sense of "indifferent"), is not it?

A.: I do not (In the "indifferent" sense). Nothing wrong. All placed in a hospital.

E.: I'm shocked.

L.: But you'll be fine. Che are you shocked?

E .: I told you ten hours ago, said that my temperature under forty, not once during this time did not ask whether the improved state of health worsened there and said that I was put in the hospital, said "very good" (netsenz.) it is true that one learned in trouble.

L .: Yes, calm down. I also had a temperature of forty, and I also put in the hospital before (netsenz.) Again. Nothing wrong with me. Just

I know if it is not to think about, it is likely to be held. Th you start immediately "friend - not a friend?" <...>

E .: If you're sick, and I knew about it, I would (netsenz.) Every five minutes asking how your health is. Besides, you know what it is (netsenz.) State it so difficult to maintain? And do not send to the hospital. It can be seen, it is difficult. Well. We immediately see what a person is sincere and what's not. That's how people fall into the eyes. <...>

Instead of sympathy and consolation girl expected the words of a young person uses a generalized judgment, stressing the ordinariness of the situation (all put in the hospital, that's okay; I, too, was the temperature of forty, and I also put in the hospital <...> Nothing happened to me.) and attracts rational arguments (but you'll be fine, if not to think about it, you probably will be held). Interlocutor perceives such verbal behavior as inconsistent with the status of non-compliance and other "common courtesy." Her statement also contains a normative, according to the students, the type of reaction to the manifestation of attention (If you're sick ...), and the preferred strategy (is it so hard to maintain?); under the support we have in mind is the emotional empathy. The origins of the conflict, possibly

Contentious and criticism is the behavior of the interlocutor, runs counter to the intended expression of sympathy and encouragement:

The girl and the guy T. O., good friends, met in the hallway hostel.

A .: How are you?

T .: Good. How about you?

A .: The same. How to pair?

T .: Yes, all bad ... a lot of debt.

A .: So you guys are learn, and that's a lot !!!

T .: Good girl what to say! And in general to you always with all my heart, and you're all backwards!

A .: How is it ?! Well and ham! I want the best! I kick you!

T .: What am I, a hedgehog to me kicked ?! It does not bother me at all! <...> Poorly selected O. tactic reproach to induce other to Corrected

The definition (I want the best! Pina you!) causes offense T. (to you always with all my heart, and you're all backwards!), his sarcastic remarks contribute to the escalation of the conflict.

A variety of verbal clashes of this type can be considered a response to the whining participant communication - constant, annoying complaints interlocutor. Their systematic instead of sympathy awakens anger and aggression (Stop whining. Your nagging me already. Every day I hear it from you. <...> And generally it's as if I am guilty, that you something is wrong and you are such a loser in life!), Provoking level

The term conflict interaction.

A common cause of RK among the students can be considered as reluctance to support communication. In general, there is no ethical standards prescribed always take part in a conversation initiated by someone; In addition, the unwillingness to communicate is usually primary reasons that lie outside the scope of the speech. However, if these reasons are unknown to others, who are forced to live a long time in the same space or to engage in joint activities, permanent no voice contact is considered unacceptable and creates conflict.

Dissatisfaction communication initiators induce reluctant, monosyllabic, formal answers to their questions, accompanied by irritated tone:

Dorm room; Three girls - A., B., C.

A.: B, and we have a first pair of tomorrow?

B.: I do not know.

A.: You stood at the schedule today.

B.: I do not remember!

Q.: Are not you recorded?

B.: No.

A.: A second well - Slovak?

B. (irritably): I do not know.

Q.: Yes, Slovak.

A.: In the third, probably, yes?

B. (irritably): I do not know.

A.: And something happened?

B.: What happened?

A.: Ah you so answer? <...>

similar reactions lead nonverbal manifestations of negative feelings with unclear motivation for the behavior of others: L.: You're tired of being angry, if you do not like something, say so, and then go if not sewn mare's

tail. S.: Yes, everything is normal. A.: According to you and to be seen. <...> You walk around with a sour face. Say nothing, do nothing. It is not right. We are not guilty, that you have a bad mood. Get up - angry, go - angry, come - evil. Myto what is to blame? Not the way it should be.

Unfriendly character is and ignoring the interlocutor, breach of etiquette rules preferences verbal communication to all other activities in the case of the arrival of the guest. In the following episode of violation of this rule is combined with a demonstration of unwillingness to communicate, verbalized in the laconic negative replicas ID, use it declarative tactics preferences of their own interests (pour itself; I'm busy, and I want to sit), the calling tone. Behavior girlfriend W. estimated as gross and evil:

D & D - the girlfriend, a roommate in a dormitory. W. (D. enters the room): Would you like a cup of tea?

D.: I've just about. Already I poured myself, so pour herself tea.

(Sit down to drink tea)

U.: Maybe kakoyribud see a movie?

D.: No. You see, I'm busy.

W. (evil): What are you busy? You sit in contact?

D.: Yes. Why do you care? And I want to sit.

W.: You see, I have come to you. Have a drink with you tea. Can you give me the time and to break away from his debility contact?

D.: No

U.: Why are you so angry and rough lately? Can you stop me rude? You already got with his rudeness. <...>

Reluctance to maintain communication can grow and complete cessation of verbal contacts at the initiative of one of the members of the small group (usually students living together in a dorm room or a rented apartment). Not motivated speaking violation companionship, involving sociability and openness, creates unfriendly, tense atmosphere and is recognized as a deviation from the norm:

R.: No, it is normal that we are living with you in the same room and not talk?

S.: OK.

P.: It seems to me that there is.

In all conflicts cause of this group is itself verbal behavior, which leads to an imbalance communicative by him and its uncertainty motifs for others. As shown by the material, the resolution of such Kazakhstan is pos-

sible only in cases where an individual violates the rules surrounding clarifies the true causes of their behavior.

In a number of reasons and student communication episodes involve a violation of the principle of respect for the partner. Contentious tactics are aimed at belittling the role of communication participant or his humiliation.

Speech is a conflict, if the communication partner becomes an object of banter. Chaffing prevalent among students; at the same time, the initiators are not always able to distinguish between jokes and humiliation of human dignity. Verbal behavior jokers, which is based on self-affirmation at the expense of elected for teasing a "victim", causing resentment and protest:

A. and B. joke that is similar to B. grandmother Alexander A.: Oh, yes, my grandmother still does not drink!

B.: Vahaha, see V. - you just Grandma! (Jokingly laughs)

Q.: Yeah (offended, not looking at him).

(B. begins depict grandmother lisp, etc.).

V. (offended): Enough, but already!? Constantly kakieto fun, as though I am a clown you. I'm tired already.

A.: A Th this? I just said that my grandmother does not drink! And yet!

V. (offended, annoyed): Already got, making fun of others!

A. and B. looked at each other and were silent. They all sit in silence.

In a situation chaffing disapproval expressed implicitly and sometimes absent; offense communication participant may cause not only a hint of his negative qualities, but also a sense of alienation, a sense of his exclusion from the group of close friends:

O instead of the word "sauna" was heard in conversation A. and B. "wedding"; He begins to ask about the wedding.

A.: It should be less in the headphones sit, you would know everything was.

B.: Yeah. (Laughter girls)

A.: Well, seriously, tell me, what kind of wedding? Who?

B.: Yes, that's, I'm getting married (joking). A, do not say anything, do not tell (conspiratorially).

O. (offended): I'm tired, really.

A.: Well, I'm sorry (sincerely regret).

O. (indignantly, dramatically throwing things in the package): Yesterday, today, tomorrow - let us every day!

A.: A., we love.

O. (sullenly, angrily): Uh-huh.

As can be seen from the context, a painful reaction to banter exacerbates the systematic use of this tactic (Continuing this fun, as though I am a clown you are bored already. Yesterday, today, tomorrow ...). The examples show that the participants of rallies do it without malice (we love) and resentment of the object of jokes is for them a surprise.

Disrespect to the communicative partner can manifest itself also in violation of role expectations of participants in the communication. Since household communication students in their social group is a fellowship of equals, the cause of conflict is verbal behavior of their peers, who takes on the role of senior status. He begins to use the destructive tactics of the order, the teachings, the prohibition of negative evaluation, allows himself or overbearing tone. Violates the rules of speech etiquette illegal Rebuild horizontal relations (equal - equal) in the vertical (senior - junior) [8.p. 7] offends communicant, feels unjustly humiliated, limited in their rights:

K. and N., roommates, engaged in cleaning.

H.: And wipe off the table (by fiat tone).

K.: Good (wipes).

N.: I'm with you, as a mother and daughter potter (with irony in his voice).

K.: And who asks you, (netsenz.), So messing with me, huh?

N.: Yes, you did differently! (rough)

K.: Yes? (Drawling) You know what? Even my mother does not allow himself to specify how and what to do. I am an adult, and she has the right to decide how and what to do. Clear? A not you teach me.

Fixed, moreover, conflicts caused by slander. Backbiting as "evil assessment" [25. 613], in contrast to the banter, always realized in the form of an open, verbalized conviction surrounding a purported demonstration of superiority over them:

A.: I saw what Sedna J. priperlas?

B.: No, not seen.

A.: Well, honestly, from my grandmother's trunk got, not sweater jacket. Horror, in short!

B.: Yes, okay, what's the difference who is in what goes ?!

A.: Well she was more modest, but it claims to be the first fashionista on the faculty. <...> At it all looked so!

B.: I was not looking! A. Now let's not discuss people's clothing!

A.: A Th this? Type you are so all good. I gossip? You're so expose me?

B.: You herself in that light you expose! <...>

A.: Ah you its so hard to protect?

B.: I'm tired of the shit that you me about our friends!

All! Enough!

A.: I'm not talking about you!

B.: Thank God, I have such criticism could not stand it and shoot!
(Leaves the room).

This case, Kazakhstan reflects the close linkage of verbal behavior disorders non-compliance with the ethical rules of "do not judge others." In the episode A. incorrectly interprets this provision, considering it to be binding only in the characterization of the interlocutor (I'm not talking about you!). In the conventional sense, shared B., a ban on the negative assessment applies to the whole range of communication communicants.

The student discourse meets Kazakhstan, which can be considered the cause of a violation of privacy sphere. Its manifestations include interference in other people's conversations:

Dorm room. K. engaged, S. communicate immediately with N. K.:
N., you're talking about the function of the nature of Che wrote?

C. (after a pause, confused): But nothing that we speak?

K.: And Che, I can not now say Nitsche?

S.: You could say, "Excuse me, may I interrupt you?"

K.: Well, I'm not apologized, now what?

S.: Well, which one is no longer with me. This is your problem, or your parents, that the basic rules of decency you have not learned. <...>

Replica communicants in such dialogues show that foreign interference is always a negative reaction.

Zod: But you, in my opinion, no one asked anything!; Somehow not subject wedged in a strange conversation !; Let's agree that you will not climb into other people's conversations when you do not ask) and is perceived as a violation of elementary filtration rules of decency, This necessarily implies an apology.

This group should include the conflicts caused by the disclosure of personal information, complaining of a loved one to third parties. If interference in other people's conversations is a universal communicative taboo (for I.A. Sternin) that does not depend on the proximity of the communication

partner, in this case the parties to the conflict are the students who are on friendly terms, or young student couples:

M. and N. - neighbor in a rented apartment, girlfriend, odnogrúppnitsy. N. (serious tone, low voice): We need to talk.

M. (lays knitting, watching at close range): What is it?

N. (clearly, in a raised voice): You know, I'm on you I never expect that you will (netsenz.) About me all sorts of people left !!! <...>

M. (calmly, cautiously): You mean K, or what?

H.: And about how you (netsenz.) Sour look on my face. <...>

M. (low voice): I had to talk to someone.

N.: I. Weak? (Pause)

M. (through tears): I did not want to swear. <...>

Both cry. Reconciliation.

Kazakhstan is the basis of such a violation of the informal rules of friendship, as confidence in the other, the preservation of trusted secrets, no public criticism. Disclosure not to be made public information and complaints on a boyfriend or girlfriend to outsiders, as the episode that may arise as a result of the need for psychological relaxation (I had to talk to someone), but they are regarded as a hostile verbal behavior. A preferred embodiment of elimination of tensions that have arisen between loved ones, is their open discussion without outside interference.

May be a reason for ignoring speech these formulas dog-salmon - by definition, N.I. Forman prescribed by society, sustainable means the system to establish voice contact and maintain communication.

Disuse etiquette formulas leads to the RC infrequently.

Those episodes where students come into conflict on this issue, there are differences between them in the assessment of the significance of traditional etiquette behavior of markers. So, good wishes good night for one of the participants in the communication - a sign of caring and tenderness, and for another - a mere formality:

A guy and a girl, both 20 years old.

P.: Why do you not answer me yesterday? Even the "good night" I did not write?

D.: Yes, I'm with the girls swing. I thought I answered. <...>

P.: So you do not value that you write to me?

D.: Nuuu ... "good night" - is, in principle, a formality!

P.: "good night" to me means that I want you to sleep well, not stupid form of politeness!

D.: A "thank you" mean for you every time, "God bless you"? Come on!

P.: How is it okay? Maybe you can tell me that "I love you" - is also a formality? <...>

Just differently perceived by the presence / absence of speech greeting formulas. One of the communicants gives them a great importance as a courtesy Score varies educated man from the cattle, whereas his companion does not notice violations rules of etiquette friendly enough considering the exchange of remarks about affairs:

V. girl, 19 years old, a young man Alexander, 17 years - friends. They meet by chance in the street.

A.: Hi, how are you?

Q.: It's okay! Do you like?

A. (indignantly): And to greet you at first did not teach?

A.T. (Surprised, not understanding): And what raznitsato? I just answered your question!

A. (roughly): Does not matter, you had to first say hello! And not as a cattle kakoeto behave! <...>

Note that the ellipsis many etiquette formulas do not reflective in a relaxed household communications that relate to the supervision of SV Leorda their lakonizatsii in student communication. Are more likely to become conflict-no apology (as a sign of recognition of guilt and self-affirmation of one another) and the greeting (as a manifestation of a sign of respect).

Analyte student discourse shows that most of the causes of RK multifaceted. First, violations of verbal behavior - a special case of violation of the general rules of humanistic morality, implies respect for the human person, kindness, compassion, honesty, etc.; This confirmed episodes above. Second, in many situations, conflict interaction due to the simultaneous violation of several norms of etiquette verbal behavior. Here as an illustration of this thesis one concise episodes.

Dormitory. Students and came into their room in a student play "Mafia".

M.: guys (netsenz.), It is necessary to vote!

I.: In our room the girls can not swear (with irony in his voice).

M.: I (netsenz.), That can not be in your room. Want - a mother, I want to - do not use foul language.

I. (netsenz.): Hence mater where you want.

M.: Well, ok.

M. leaves the room, all the girls go for it.

This situation is caused by the conflict use of a category of speech taboo. Saturation student discourse obscene vocabulary and phraseology - in same-sex teams, and between girls and boys who are in friendship or a relationship, is quite high, and usually as a breach of etiquette rules recognized only use direct invectives interlocutor. However, gender roles - a set of expected behavior of samples (or standards) correlated with sexual accessory speaker - prescribe limits their increased profanity female individuals compared to men. Thus, the cause of the conflict may also be violation role expectations. For groups whose members are not familiar, it is obvious preserved traces of taboo mat in communication between the sexes. Development of Kazakhstan contributes not only offhand declaration, but also the transition from relaxed I. forms of expression to the demand using confrontational tactics and linguistic resources of the "repertoire".

This form of conflict scenarios is quite typical for student discourse. It represents the third component in the complex causes of conflict: an important factor in its genesis is the dominance of hate speech participants in the dialogue. In the primary violation of the norms of speech behavior of communicants prefer to respond to conflict. Inability to control his emotions and neutralize starting the conflict leads to a wider use of destructive speech tactics (reproach, teaching, insult, interdiction, prosecution ...) with the corresponding speech markers (rising tone of voice, intonation irritation, indignation, irony, sarcasm, vocabulary and phraseology, et al.). Thus, intonation conflict typically has the following scheme: "violation of verbal behavior by X - Y aggressive reaction";

Group considered Kazakhstan to be distinguished from the conflicts that are similar to them in appearance but different in nature. In these episodes, one of the participants in communication perceives the verbal behavior of the interlocutor as a deviant, while his partner violation of the norms of speech is not recognized and is not intended to:

A. and B., roommates and girlfriends.

A .: Tell me, what do you advise me to do with statistics?

B .: Well, you leave a couple of examples that you're not going to sound, or no examples of the very simple classification.

(A long silence. A council ponders and looks, twisting his face in disbelief, disapproval.)

B .: Damn, Well that's what you looking !? Why then do you ask advice, if still not listening and watching as such I generally carry some politi-

cal garbage, and you're still going to do in his own way? .. Do not ask then, did itself, and everything!

A .: I'm sorry, I was just thinking how to do. I did not mean to offend you.

B .: Yes Nitsche.

Such situations are "masked" by the norms of speech violation, but is a case of communication failures arising due to incorrect interpretation used by the partner verbal and nonverbal means.

Thus, a student can distinguish speech group caused deviant behavior of speech communicators. The originality of the composition of speech violations of norms, based on the analysis of which is possible the reconstruction of the speech code of the participants of communication, largely due to the specifics of the considered discursive sphere. In ordinary conversation, these rules are much less strict than in the institutional discourse; moreover, involving people of similar age and a social status in the student communication, usually familiar with each other. In connection with the two designated circumstances many of the rules of verbal behavior, relevant to the conditions of official communication and hierarchically structured groups with different social roles, lose relevance. It can be assumed available materials are almost absent of Kazakhstan, which can be considered the cause of non-compliance with the allocated GP Grice logic rules effective voice communication - maxim number (whether information), quality (its truth), the relevance (sequence started by a subject) and clarity of expression¹. Most episodes of conflict of student discourse suggest that the breach of verbal behavior is a special case of non-compliance with ethical standards and can be considered as their variety. It is obvious in everyday communication is important not so much the accurate transmission of factual information as the observance of the norms of morality and politeness principle (by J. Leach).

Causes of Kazakhstan among students in cases of breaches of etiquette verbal behavior are primarily related to the lack of expression of empathy (about 1/3 of all episodes); further descending marked reluctance to support verbal communication, breach of the principle of respect for the partner and the scope of privacy, ignoring the speech etiquette formulas. verbal interaction is manifested in conjunction with the conflict-speech tactics and corresponding language means. Development of conflict contribute to the failure of communicants field of ethics of knowledge, inadequate capacity for em-

pathy, inability to restrain negative emotions and aggressive reaction of the participants to communicate in deviation from normative behavior.

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The modeling component of educational language semantics

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ABSTRACT

Article analyzes the existing approaches to the description of the component educational language semantics, proposed and justified the use of psycholinguistic databases, allowing applying statistical methods for analysis of semistructured semantic information. We consider the project of Tomsk State University for the development of such a framework: the instructions are presented samples of stimulus material, description of the data collection and analysis, preliminary findings. The possibilities of application of the developed database research practice. Domestic cognitive linguistics is widespread understanding of the concept as a complex mental inhomogeneous structure, which is often described by the field model (core, near and far periphery). Despite the fact that a set of specific elements of the structure and hierarchy can be defined differently, most researchers shared the view that it is konkretnoobraznye characteristics make up the core of the concept, or are among its key components: the figurative component image, concrete characteristics.

KEYWORDS: database, cognitive semantics, semantics of perceptive.

Perceptual information in the concept structure of connects directly shaped the concept of the component to perceptual sensations derived from the human body experience "more precise measurements of the most important concept - figurative, conceptual and value. Shaped side of the concept - it's visual, auditory, tactile, taste, smell perceived characteristics of objects, phenomena, events that appear in our minds, it is relevant features of practical knowledge"; on the same connection point Z.D. Popkin and I. Sternin, referring to the notion of a universal subject code (CPC) N.I. Zhink: "The presence in the concept shaped component is determined by the neuro-linguistic character of the universal subject code: sensual image encoding concept, forming one universal subject code". The importance of perceptual information con structure CEPT emphasizes A.A. Zalevskaya including for abstract con-

cepts: 'the meaning of each word as a unit idioleksikona, in principle, be reduced to a certain original sensuous image of the object (Visual, auditory, motor, etc., aktualizuemomu directly or through the mediation of verbal' transitions'), which should find expression in the detection of native language in the presence of the identifiable words (even with the most abstract value) of a certain degree of specificity and imagery".

Sometimes investigators go further and produce a structure within the shaped component. For example, Z.D. Popov and I. Sternin say perceptual image (combination of features formed during the direct perception of the external world fragment) and metaphorical or cognitive image (shaped sign formed metaphorical judgment result of an object or phenomenon). The basis of this classification is an indication of origin of the image (whether it is received through the senses or appeared as a result of formation of conceptual metaphor); In both cases, however, the image is made up of the same "mental material" of the same nature, so later in this paper the distinction between perceptual and figurative components is not done.

Existing methods for the study of perceptual component of language semantics.

Despite the fact that the importance of perceptual component in the structure of the concept is widely recognized, there is currently no existing method of permanently identifying perceptual semantics of language units.

Research informatsionnopolyatiynogo core simulation concept is carried out using conventional linguistic techniques (such as component analysis, context analysis dictionary definitions, work with phraseological pictures, etc.), and the result of this modeling is the set of semantic components forming the respective layer and concept expressed on the meta-language. These tools, however, are not as effective at modeling concept shaped component. The reason for this is seen in the fact that the very nature of perceptual information to others, this information is poorly amenable semiotization means of natural language, and because linguistic methods can be detected with difficulty. Although the language is closely included in the total cognitive system and can be viewed in two capacities - both are exposed to general psychophysiological laws, including perceptual as well as influencing the number of mental processes, including perception, - it is clear that not every kind of information contained in the human cognitive system, is equally easily accessible for analysis using proper linguistic methods, which makes researchers seek to find new methods of detection of perceptual information as an integral part of the concept. Although the language is closely included in the total cognitive system and can be viewed in two capacities - both are exposed to general psychophysiological laws, including perceptual as well as influencing the number of mental processes, including perception, - it is clear that not every kind of information contained in the human cognitive system, is equally easily accessible for analysis using proper linguistic methods, which makes researchers seek to find new methods of detection of perceptual information as an integral part of the concept. Although the language is closely included in the total cognitive system and can be viewed in two capacities - both are exposed to general psychophysiological laws, including perceptual as

well as influencing the number of mental processes, including perception [7.198-199], - it is clear that not every kind of information contained in the human cognitive system, is equally easily accessible for analysis using proper linguistic methods, which makes researchers seek to find new methods of detection of perceptual information as an integral part of the concept.

In the IA Sternin and M.J. Rosenfeld "Word and Image" offers two methods of figurative conceptual core component extraction: analysis of dictionary definitions and directed psycholinguistic experiment in which participants are invited to the following statement: "Describe everything you see, hear, feel, when the sound of each word of the experimental list". Below we briefly discussed the possibilities and limitations of each of the procedures.

When analyzing dictionary definitions authors show shaped component itself in interpreting the values in the examples accompanying the interpretation and reveal "gaps" in the interpretation that they believe to be filled descriptions sensory images (e.g., directional and indefinite pronouns - *gdelibo*, in *chemlibo*). The authors argue that the shaped component values expressed infinitives (eg, exit), which indicate the character, without naming him, as well as some abstract nouns semantics (mass, many, stream, string). In the case of specific concepts researcher often has to admit the definition of entirely "shaped". For example, leading to the word interpretation hand, the author's isolated shaped component 7 in the definition of the words 12 'each of the two upper to extremities of the human shoulder joint to the toes, as well as from the wrist to the fingertips'. Depending on the research position of a word or two, upper limb and the person also can easily be included in a "shaped" part of the interpretation. The authors point out that the definition may be found references to objects and phenomena, perceived by means of different senses (sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch), emotionalnootsenochnye images and images of varying degrees of detail.

Directional associative experiment proposed by the authors allows to extract rich material for meaningful analysis; the task ("Describe everything you see, hear, feel, when the sound of each word of the experimental list") requires the respondents refer to their own perceptual experience related to the word, and does not impose any restrictions on the perceptual modality generated images (eg, visual, auditory modality, etc.).

Obviously, the method of analyzing dictionary definitions has several limitations: (1) it is based on a material which is not intended directly for the task (Semantics description *pertseptivnoobraznogo* component word); (2) it does not contain unequivocal allocation criteria perceptual component (such as its presence and boundaries in the text) and its classification, so that largely the problem is solved on the basis of research intuition; the researchers themselves note that "if *ovneshlyaetsya* sense-perception in a coherent text, or even in the same sentence, the description of the sensory image is open to all words of the sentence"; (3) because the vocabulary interpretation no intentional and systematic reflection on the perceptual information semantic component,

Proposed I.A. Sternin and M.J. Rosenfeld version of the association experiment provides the contrary, the material collected specifically for the task, and therefore allows the researcher to focus efforts on solving the main problem - the analysis of perceptual semantics component. Furthermore, by abstracting diskursivnoj specificity occurrence different perceptual components in the text, this method allows analysis of the relative importance of images of different modalities (visual, auditory, etc.) in the semantic structure of the word, provides material for perceptual content analysis of images, it answers the question " what kind of images emerge in the perception of the word? ".

Limitations of both techniques discussed above lies in the fact that these methods (1) lead to the inclusion in perceptual core each concept large number of weakly-ordered components of uncertain relationships between them, and (2) are time consuming, very difficult to collect manual method sufficiently representative sample in order to draw conclusions about the language and the cognitive system as a whole.

The following is a method of creating a psycholinguistic database, allowing to overcome these limitations by shifting perceptual semantics component in numerical form.

Using psycholinguistic databases in modern linguistics and cognitive science database technologies are actively used in modern linguistics

With the increasing amount of information needed to manage information flows effectively and quickly (to analyze structured data), the need to systematize and integrate data collected in different disciplines and using various methods in interdisciplinary research. Databases are used to working with the linguistic information of all kinds - phonological, lexical, morfemnoslovoobrazovatelnom information about the level of language, of the typological features of different languages. Particular important is the full-text databases, text body, methodological and practical importance which both linguistics in general and in particular cognitive linguistics currently intensively reflectors (see for example [11]). Active materials are also used parallel corpora,

An example of the database can serve as a frequency dictionary, such as "New frequency dictionary of Russian language" O.N. Lyashevsky and SA Sharov, established on the basis of the Russian National Corpus: each word is assigned a value (frequency), reflecting its position on some scale (from least to most frequency words frequency).

In the framework of psychology and psycholinguistics has become a tradition to use scales, designed for the quantitative measurement of semantic phenomena, ie Translation of non-numerical information in numerical - Ch semantic differential Osgood, a Likert scale, the essence of which consists in constructing semantic space (e.g., predetermined coordinates from 1 to 7) and placing the semantic object at a predetermined scale, i.e. at a certain point of the semantic space. For example, the respondent is asked to evaluate the degree of appearance of an attribute on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means very poor degree of display, and 7 - the greatest. Similarly, it can be converted into numerical form other types of semi-structured information. The framework of cognitive

linguistics, this method was supplemented by statistical analysis of a large sample of respondents of data in order to be able to judge not about the individual characteristics of perception and evaluation of semantic components and the general patterns that are valid for the average native speaker. Typically, in such a database is represented by two basic indicator for the set of values - average (mean), the average estimation reflecting the semantic object native speakers, and a standard deviation (standard deviation), which reflects the degree of scatter estimates. One of the first works to create such a psycholinguistic database was the work of A. Paivio, J. Yuille and S. Madigan «Concreteness, imagery, and meaningfulness values for 925 nouns», published in 1968, at which the average evaluation of collected metrics such as subjective concreteness / abstraction, imagery words (words ability to cause mental images of different modalities) subjective estimation ambiguity word. In the Keuleers and Balota «Megastudies, crowdsourcing, and large datasets in psycholinguistics: An overview of recent developments» provides an overview of Psycho and of linguistic databases that are used today in psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics (including the corpus). The authors conclude that in the era of big data, these methods alter the presentation of the research process («This has opened new ways of doing psycholinguistics»).

Psycholinguistic scales that are used to create a database

In order to evaluate a variety of options, and is currently on the material in English and several other European languages, created a significant number of databases containing psycholinguistic assessment on various scales can be selected. Summarizing the information from different sources, is said to be the most important and actively used in psycholinguistic research practice types of scales.

I. A separate group of characteristics make up the parameters reflecting the psychophysiological and emotional human experience with these or other units of language:

- 1) imagery words (imageability);
- 2) subjective concreteness / abstraction;
- 3) physical interaction of the human body with the object (BOI, bodyobject interaction); the ability to manipulate objects using hands (Manipulability);

Feedback words modalities to individual perception (modality rating); assistant location in space on a scale; subjective assessment of speech (pleasantness); emotional words (emotionality).

In another group together characteristics that describe the operation of lexical units:

- 1) subjective understanding of age (subjective age of acquisition);
- 2) subjective frequency words (subjective frequency);
- 3) assessing whether word familiar (familiarity);
- 4) the availability of context1 (Context availability);
- 5) Assessment of the extent familiar with the idea expressed by a word (concept familiarity);
- 6) the number of associations of (number of associations);

7) the number of values ambiguity (number of meanings).

III. Many features are not fit to belong to a group, and there are situational in connection with the private research tasks. Here are some of them:

- 1) semantic transparency (semantic transparency);
- 2) ease of determination (ease of definition);
- 3) typicality (typicality, semantic typicality);
- 4) ease of word pronunciations (pronounceability).

IV. In addition to the subjective characteristics, researchers often include a database and objective, such as age understanding objective², The frequency of the objective (for example, can serve as already mentioned dictionary Lyashevskiy O.N. and Sharova S.A., based on the material of the Russian National Corpus). The objective, although obtained in include meaningfulness. During the experiment psycholinguistic characteristics, an indicator of the number of associations of data by study participants on the stimulus word per unit time (for example, 0.5 m or 1 m). This indicator reflects the ability of words easily and quickly evoke.

Often used in studies of a group of objective parameters that describe the form of the word (word surface form) - the number of letters, the number of sounds, the number of syllables, the stressed syllable number (for languages with a mobile accent), words with similar sounds, writing.

Translating semantic or other indicators in a numeric expression allows subsequent application of statistical methods to the received data - finding the arithmetic mean and standard deviation, analysis of the distribution count, the use of analysis of variance (ANOVA), using multiple scales can simultaneously apply correlation and regression analysis, factor analysis, cluster analysis. Statistical analysis of large data sets can shoot Research subjectivism and neutralize the unique characteristics of individual consciousness, the former is traditionally the subject of study psycholinguistics, finding, so the average values for the language units. It should be emphasized that this language elements and groups are units of such analysis is therefore

One of the first such works on Russian material is a dictionary "sense organs, emotions and adjectives of the Russian language", which contains information on the evaluation of communication Russian adjectives with different senses. Relevant, if somewhat different in the purposes of creation, is an electronic system "The noun and the object library of incentives and regulations for experimental studies" and "incentives Library: verbs and nouns" started to material research, presented in the [thirty].

Database design, modeling perceptual component of language semantics

The Tomsk State University, currently working on the creation a psycholinguistic database containing information on the relationship Russian nouns with the modalities of perception, ie, vision, hearing, taste, olfactory and tactile sensations, also additional information, such as for example the age of assimilation subjective word, subjective frequency of words, etc. At this point in the study involved more than 500 informants.

The selection of stimuli and evaluation parameters

To create the database were selected nouns of different semantic categories representing names: actions and processes (e.g., attack, jump, inhale, lifting, FAS The term); animals (e.g., Badger, bear, beetle, bird, cat, chameleon); body parts (e.g., crown, the ear, eyebrows, the face, foot, skull); buildings and parts thereof (e.g., a basement, a cellar, a mine, a canopy, a skyscraper); clothing and accessories (such as button, boots, earrings, headphones, toe ring); foods (e.g., mushroom, cranberries, apples, gooseberry, pumpkin, coconut); landscape elements, surface types (e.g., a mountain, a recess grass, pond, grass, asphalt); mental processes and objects (e.g., imagination, theory, plan, knowledge, dream, fantasy); feelings and emotions (e.g., resentment, love, jealousy, happiness, joy, confusion); physical sensations (e.g., chills, softness, pain, nausea, dryness); sounds (e.g., beep, jingle, squeak, rattle, cough, noise); of celestial objects and phenomena (e.g., star, moon, meteor, lightning, rainbow, dawn, cloud); tools and implements, actuated by means of fine motor skills (e.g., a key, a nail, a needle, a nut, clip, glass Sharpener); tools and implements driven by the motor via a large (e.g., a saw, a pan, a broom, a cup, a ball, a shovel, an ax); vehicles (e.g., train, car, coach, mo pad, wagon, aircraft, skate, tank); individual artifacts included in previous studies, and not related to category in this study (e.g., antenna curtains, trap, doormat, socket, flag); encoded in the database is given *GOVERNMENTAL* as a category of object.

Total nouns - 506. The database were both specific and abstract nouns that is not characteristic similar foreign databases, however this approach allows appears to compare concrete and abstract nouns together according to preset parameters. All words were assessed by the respondents on the following scale:

Imagery words (imageability) - the ease with which the word evokes images of the respondent objects, qualities, actions, etc. When evaluating the imagery of the words used by the following statement: The words vary in their ability to elicit mental images of things or phenomena. For example, when you hear or read the word "apple", it is likely that you can quickly and easily imagine an image of the subject. On the other hand, it is not so easy to imagine, for example, a "fact". Please vote the words in the list on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 - the lowest score of imagery (the word with difficulty and slowly evokes images or cause at all), and 7 - the highest score of imagery (the word conjures up images quickly and easily). Keep in mind that this task can not be right or wrong answers, guided by their own feelings. Please do not break vote all the words for 1 session.

Communication with the individual words modalities of perception (modality rating) - sight, touch, hearing, taste, smell.

The next instruction is used in the evaluation of this parameter:

Different words may be related to different modalities of perception - sight, hearing, taste, smell and tactile sensations (sense of touch). Please vote the words in the list of their links with vision: 7 is the most powerful bond with sight words, 1 - the weakest link words with vision. Work as quickly as possible, without thinking long about every word. At the same time, try to be objective and focused. If you have the need arises, you can return to manual, and read it again, and then continues to evaluate nouns. Please do

not take breaks while working on this questionnaire, evaluate all the words for 1 session? For other modal most perception has been used a similar statement, in which the word view replaces the taste / smell / touch / hearing respectively.

After collecting primary information on the indicator words may be distributed over the modalities with which they are statistically significantly associated (i.e., values for the words to be transferred in a nominal scale) can be isolated modal (associated with only one modality) and polymodal (associated with different modalities) words.

The ability to manipulate the object by hand (manipulability). The next instruction is used in the evaluation of this parameter: To some items are performing, a person has to use his hands. For example, to cigarette fulfill its function («been smoked»), the use of hands necessary. On the other hand, a person will never interact with their hands from the volcano to the function performed («erupted»). Please vote the words in the list, depending on how you need to use human hands items to fulfill their typical functions: 7 - the use of arms must always be 1 - hands are never used to interact with the subject. Some objects can act in different capacities: as an oyster can be an ingredient dishes (and then people use their hands, to Oyster "was prepared"); On the other hand, it is a living being, and to oyster "lived" the people do not need to interact with it by hand. In such cases, guided by the option that first comes to mind.

Location of the referent in the space on the scale top-down - assessment of how high or low relative to the observer is the referent word. This feature was used in this project, not only for the evaluation of specific nouns, which assistants can be perceived through the senses, but also for the abstract vocabulary. Some of the objects and phenomena of reality are usually located above or below in the space: The following statement was used. Please rate how high or low is the subject, using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 - "very low", and 7 - "very high". Work as quickly as possible, without thinking long about every word. At the same time, try to be objective and focused. If you have the need arises, you can go back to the manual and read it again, and then continue to evaluate nouns. Please do not take breaks while working on this questionnaire, evaluate all the words for session?

Subjective age of understanding (subjective age of acquisition) - an indicator reflecting the age at which the respondents, in their opinion, have learned collateral to the word. Different words, we learn at different ages: the following statement is used in the evaluation of this parameter. Please put next to each word in the list of the number that corresponds to the age (in years), when you have learned the word. Please use the numbers from 0 to 15. Put a dash if the word is unfamiliar to you. Work as quickly as possible, without thinking long about every word. At the same time, try to be objective and focused. If you have the need arises, you can return to manual, and read it again, and then continues to evaluate nouns. Please do not take breaks while working on this questionnaire.

Subjective frequency words (subjective frequency) - the extent to which part of the respondents, in their opinion, meet with a particular word or use it. This parameter was used follows

Blowing instruction: Different words are used in a speech at different rates. Please rate how often you meet with every word, using a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 - "very rare", and 7 - "very often". Work as quickly as possible, without thinking long about every word. At the same time, try to be objective and focused. If you have the need arises, you can return to manual, and read it again, and then continues to evaluate nouns. Please do not take breaks while working on this questionnaire, evaluate all the words for 1 session?

The selection of data and evaluation parameters semantic groups conducted in accordance with the latest neurocognitive studies. In particular, it was shown that treatment of words that refer to different perceptual modalities, leads to activation of various neural patterns in the brain (see. Overview in), in the same way varies and word processing belonging to a different semantic groups, up to subtle differences names of actions performed by means of an arm or leg; Patients with neurophysiologic disorders (such as Alzheimer's disease) sometimes exhibit loss of knowledge of some categories (plants, animals), while maintaining the other (tools, furniture), which is likely to be associated with various forms of human interaction with the representatives of the various categories and , Consequently, with different perceptual experiences stored in consciousness. The importance of perceptual modalities like lo component mantic structure, its psychological reality demonstrated in behavioral experiments measuring the response time, and even idiomatic expressions where components are used in a metaphorical sense, such as in terms helping hand. In general, these studies are consistent with the fundamental position of anthropocentrism language at all levels, which is taken in the national cognitive linguistics (e.g.), developing the idea in line with the theory of embodied cognition (embodied cognition, see. for example).

Data collection

Respondents filled out questionnaires in paper form, then converted into an electronic form (use the Microsoft Office Excel). Each questionnaire was printed on an A4 sheet and contains instructions and 60 randomly selected words from the general list. Each experiment participant received at the hands of five such profiles, all profiles - with different parameters of evaluation; not one word was repeated twice for one participant. On the experiment participants were going to the following demographic information: gender, age, level of education (student vs. student vs. higher education), education direction (humanitarian vs. vs. natural-technical). Also gathered information on the respondent's own language; of those respondents who reported not as a native Russian language, they were excluded from further analysis. If desired, participants could pass the experiment again, with new words and / or a scale for the assessment; in which case they were recorded as new members. If possible, a uniform distribution profiles observed among the respondents of both sexes.

In order to achieve the statistical reliability of the results for each word for each scale has been collected about 30 assessments.

Processing the data collected, the possibility of using the results

Collected during the experiment psycholinguistic assessment of the study participants were averaged, we found the standard deviation (use the statistical).

The minimum and maximum values - the largest and smallest values in the sample obtained after an average of 30 estimates, data on the members of each word. For example, in power communication with tactile sensations maximum value (5.93 of 7) received word cat, i.e. in this sample is the word most strongly linked to the respondents with tactile sensations. By the same parameter minimum value (1.14 of 7) received word manner, i.e. it is less likely due to the tactile sensations. Another example is the word raspberries and carrot receiving the maximum values in the degree of imagery (7 of 7), i.e. those words faster and easier to produce images in the mind. The minimum value (1.93 of 7) in the degree of imagery received word assumption, i.e. Respondents hardly form an image in the perception of the semantics of the word.

Descriptive statistics: Vis - the binding force of speech with the visual modality (1 to 7); Audi - the power of words with auditory communication modality (1 to 7); Of - force communication modality words with olfactory (smell) (1 to 7); Gus - the power of speech communication with a modality of taste (1 to 7); Hap - force due to the tactile modality of words (1 to 7); Image - degree imagery words (1 to 7); Man - able to interact with referent by means of hands (1 to 7); Space - localization referent in the space (1 - bottom 7 - top); a subjective age assimilation of the word (in years); Mean - mean value, SD - standard deviation, Min - minimum value, Max - maximum value (statistic found on material 506 values).

Standard deviation (standard deviation, SD) indicates how much the values in the sample are scattered around the mean. For example, it can be seen that the standard deviation for connection with the visual modality words less than with flavoring (1.03 and 1.39 of 7 respectively). This means that the values on the scale due to the visual modality more "tightly" centered around the mean value (3.98 in this case), i.e. most of the sample cells is similar for this parameter, while the values of strength due to the taste modality is more strongly scattered around the mean (2.17) and, as can be seen in Fig. 3, even here are the two clearly distinguishable groups of words - one (small in number) with a strong bond with the sense of taste (in the upper part of the chart) and the second,

The average value is obtained by a simple arithmetic averaging of the sampling values (in these case 506 values) and reflects the overall "center of gravity" of the sample for a given parameter. As can be seen from those shown in Fig. 1 data, the mean value of the sample on a scale communication words vision is the highest among the five modalities (3.98), followed by the sense of touch is (3.39), then - the ear (2.32); the weakest bonding force sample words with taste (2.71) and smell (2.32). These patterns correspond to previously detected within perceptual psychology man receives the greatest amount of information through sight, followed by hearing and sense of touch, the smallest role olfactory and taste sensations.

The analysis shows that the semantics of natural language is isomorphic to the structure of human perception. It is also found that the average value of the scale imagery (5,6) is substantially above the middle of the scale (3.5) and approaches the upper

border (7), which correlated with the results of research on foreign material other languages and confirms that understanding natural language semantics It relies heavily on the images of different nature, component.

Similarly it can be calculated descriptive statistics for individual groups of words selected for various reasons (formal semantic). For example, in Fig. 4 presents descriptive statistics on the scale of imagery for each of the semantic categories of words in the database. Analysis shows that the different semantic categories of words differ significantly from the average value of imagery, more clearly shown.

Group	N	Img. Mean	Img_SD
Action	thirty	4.03	1.05
Animal	76	6.58	0.27
Body_Part	14	6.29	0.44
Building	8	6.1	0.51
Clothes	28	6.43	0.47
Food	51	6.59	0.45
Ground	25	5.84	0.9
Intelligence	29	3.07	0.67
Object	15	6.23	0.42
Sense_Emotion	45	3.6	0.59
Sense_Phys	21	3.74	0.7
Sound	17	3.74	0.67
Space	18	6.09	0.98
Tool_power_grip	34	6.29	0.8
Tool_precise_grip	48	6.38	0.49
Transport	47	6.3	0.62
All_groups	506	5.6	1.4

Descriptive statistics for imagery (image ability) by semantic categories:

Group - semantic category; N - the number of units in the category; Img. Mean - the average value on the scale of the imagery; Image - standard deviation on the scale of the imagery; Action - names of actions and processes; Animal - Animal names, Body Part - names of body parts; Building - names of buildings and parts thereof; Clothes - names of items of clothing and accessories; Food - food items; Ground - here landscape elements, surface types; Intelligence - the name of the mental processes and facilities; Object - the name of the individual artifacts (not included in other categories); Sense Emotion - names of feelings and emotions; Sense_Phys - the name of the physical sensations; Sound - the name sounds; Space - the name of celestial objects and phenomena; Tool_power_grip - name tools guns actuated via gross motor; Tool_precise_grip -

names of tools and implements driven by using fine motor skills; Transport - the name of the vehicles; All_Groups - totals for the entire sample

A graphical representation of the descriptive statistics for the imagery (image ability) by semantic categories. Average values for each category are shown as squares; vertical lines represent the standard deviation in the deferred more and less side. Designate categories cm. In the explanation of the example, it can be concluded that the names of actions, mental states and objects, physical sensations and sounds, on average are significantly less imagery than nouns other semantic categories (it should, however, be noted that this preliminary conclusion reached on the basis of subjective evaluation graphics; to assert the existence of significant differences between categories on the basis implying for any use appropriate statistical tests, such as Kruskal - Wallis).

Fig. 6. Fragment database: WORD - word; Category - semantic group (category designations refer to the explanation for); Vis - average value of the coupling strength with the visual modality words (1 to 7); Audi - mean value of the force due to the auditory modality words (1 to 7); Of - average force communication modality words with olfactory (smell) (1 to 7); Gus - average value of the coupling strength with the word taste modality (1 to 7); Hap - the average force of speech communication with modality (1 to 7); Image - average value of the imagery words (1 to 7); Man - average value on a scale manipulability (to react with referent by hand) (1 to 7); Space - localization referent in the space (1 - bottom 7 - top); Ana - a subjective age assimilation of the word (in years the presented data base allows to apply to the variable semantic statistical methods, both directly comparing the values of groups of words (allocated on a particular base, such semantic, grammar and so on), using ANOVA analysis of variance, and comparing the values at different scales between a (i.e., to find the correlation between the scales). Here are a number of further installed on the collected database correlations psycholinguistic features of words.

Thus, for example, carried out correlation analysis of data collected in the database it possible to establish a strong correlation between such parameters as the relationship keywords and vision imagery words ($r = 0,73$), which can be interpreted as evidence that it is visual sensations contribute most to the imagery of the words; For example, the word fireworks, the tiger, apple, get a high score on a scale imagery, also received high marks in strength due to the vision, while the word assumption, conjecture, meaning received low scores on both scales. On the other hand, although these parameters are related to each other, they are not identical: it is possible to find words with a high degree of imagery, but a weak force due to visual sensations (breath rattling, horn).

It is also highly correlated with each other taste and olfactory sensations reflected in the semantic structure of the word ($r = 0,74$), which corresponds to the features of human solid interaction with the outside world as a rule, a person knows the smell of the objects that is tasting the (food) therefore, in his mind, olfactory and gustatory information is often related to each other. For example, set a high degree of communication simultaneously with the olfactory and taste sensations have words such as raspberry, orange, cherry; at the same time there are words with considerable force due to the ol-

factory sensations that are not related with the flavored - damp, dog, lawn. The inverse ratio (nouns related to taste and non-olfactory sensations) observed in fewer examples: words,

Furthermore, it found many other significant but less strong correlation between the individual parameters. Thus, for example, revealed a negative correlation between age and assimilation imagery words (-0.56), i.e. the earlier a person learns the word, the more imagery it has, which can be explained as a proper cognitive mechanisms (sequential development of thinking from to abstract) and discursive environments, which is a person in the course of their learning and maturation (development terminology, abstract vocabulary in the process of study); both aspects, of course, closely linked.

Based on a database also possible to study the relationship of imagery with different modalities of perception: if between the imagery and communication with visual modality there is a strong correlation, as mentioned above, between imagery and auditory modality significant correlations were found. It can be concluded that the auditory sensations "visualize" more complicated than with feelings of other modalities; moderately correlated with the value of imagery on a scale of tactile sensations, weak correlation observed between the imagery and the taste and olfactory sensations.

Databases of this type are important for modern domestic psychosocial and cognitive linguistics in the context of the treatment of the latter to hardware experimental studies - measurement of the reaction time (. See, e.g.), research using technology (see, eg.). For this kind of experimental studies are usually required stimulus material, are controlled by various psycholinguistic parameters, and the first stage of the study is the selection of the material, which greatly facilitated by the availability of ready databases, which contain information about the most common and popular psycholinguistic characteristics of different incentives kind (lexical, phrase logical units, metaphors, etc.).

Discussion of the possible methods of restrictions.

The most obvious limitation in terms of the usual linguistic description is the numerical format of the semantics, which does not allow talking about substantive differences between points on a single scale. This limitation is a natural continuation of the advantages of the method: removing the semantic heterogeneity in mathematical modeling, it enables the mass compared with each other linguistic units by selected criteria, applying statistical procedures to semantic variables. This method can be considered as an additional and relative to the direction associative experiments reported in I.A. Stern in and M.J. Rosenfeld "Word and Image" (see. Above), where the association experiment reveals the substantive content of the perceptual component,

Another possible observation is that in the central unit of semantic studies should be lexical semantic variant, a separate meaning of the word, while in the questionnaire survey participants work with the word. This limitation is common to all psycholinguistic techniques, in which the words are presented out of context (including the association experiment, discussed above): a researcher clearly defines the word with the help of context and then cannot eliminate the influence of the context or the word is presented in isolation, and then you cannot say with full confidence, with which it works LSV

study participants. This limitation is partly overcome by the fact that different LSV have different frequencies, the closest to the actual layer of consciousness. In addition, the inclusion of such an index database as standard deviation allows to identify the degree of difference between the estimates and identify individual members, so what words have caused the greatest differences in the interpretation of (possibly due to different actualization LSV).

Conclusion

The problem of describing the semantics perceptual component is part of the fundamental problems of establishing relations language and perception, traditional linguistic (reviewed in, And therefore unlikely to be the method can be solved; productive to use different methods to achieve a private research purposes. This paper presents a method of creating a psycholinguistic databases, allowing translate semi structured and / or hard to describe the information on the semantics of the perceptual component in numerical form, which makes it possible to use statistical procedures when dealing with semantics. Perceptual information word in the semantic structure is presented as mean values on a scale with five connection words perception modalities (vision, hearing, taste, smell, touch); moreover, found the average values of indicators such as the imagery of words (the ability to quickly and easily evokes images in the mind), the ability to manipulate by hand, the localization of the referent in the space on the vertical axis, the subjective age of mastering words. Collected data base can be used both as an independent semantics analysis tool and as a source of stimuli for psycholinguistic cognitive and experimental studies.

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Typology of relations between the written and oral modes of the novels, late XVII-XIX century

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ABSTRACT

Article features modus understood as a narrative category diachronic English novel. Created a typology of relations between the written and oral modes of becomes the basis for the analysis of the novels. Shows how modus characteristics interact with the characters, the composition, style, etc. artistic specifics of individual authors and istorikoliteraturnogo period. It emphasizes the importance of interaction between oral and written modes for the development of the novel. The purpose of this article - on the background of the development of the English novel to explore the narrative model of the organization focused on oral and written communication. The main objectives are to create a typology of these models, as well as analysis of specific works within the established typology. We intend to establish the basic features inherent in each of the models, but not trace diachronic change these functions.

KEYWORDS: historical narratology; written, oral and mental modes; pervolichny novel; retrospective novel; Laurence Sterne; Mary Shelley; Bronte sisters; Charles Dickens.

The modern narratology Fludernik Monica writes about the big, still undeveloped area in narrative theory: "Theory shows relatively little interest in the history of narrative forms and functions. Lack of attention to the historical development in the field of cultural urological narratology amazing" [1.331]. Among the many possible lines of development of narratology in this direction Fludernik notes "different narrative categories, submitted by many traditional typologies:.. Focalization, person, tense, etc. It would be interesting not only to find out when a particular technology or a combination thereof were first used, or steel permanent, and subsequently dominant, but also raise the question of change of function. Change whether specific characteristics or equipment to function in times of structural change of

narrative paradigms? "[1.333-334]. As far as we know, this direction has been taken skolkonibud large studies, despite the fact that the study of strategies, methods and forms of narrative in their dynamics seems not only to be very fruitful, but also necessary.

It is through such an approach is made to this work. However, we would like to replace the term Fludernik "diachronic narratology" to "historical narratology." Despite the fact that VI Tyupa develop this concept in a different way [2], we would like through association with the term AN Veselovsky "historical poetics" narratology keep in touch with the science of the structure of a work of art.

We also analyzed the material consciously restrict novels having three attributes: the first person, diegetic narrator (in the terminology Genette) and expressed retrospective component. We emphasize that pervolichnoe narrative must organize the entire text of the work. Based on this formal features, we will not say, for example, "Henry Esmond" Thackeray, which contrary to the form of memoirs, the first person is used only sporadically. Diegetic narrator means that we have to deal with personazhemnarratorom, often the protagonist, telling its own story. On this basis, we exclude from consideration "Mary Barton" Elizabeth Gaskell novels, or Fielding and Trollope, where the narrator can be very active, but it is not the protagonist. In this case, the narrator may be a minor character, or perhaps the presence of several of the narrator, as in the case of the epistolary novel. Retrospection we update as the presence in the art world of the novel is not only a description of the past, but this image, from which narrated. According to this limitation is our focus will remain, for example, written in the first person "Vekfildsky priest" Goldsmith, "The Adventures of Roderick Random," Smollett or "Sentimental Journey" Stern, which is not shown at the moment of the narrative (Goldsmith, Smollett), or the history and discourse is almost time inseparable (Stern). but this image, from which narrated. According to this limitation is our focus will remain, for example, written in the first person "Vekfildsky priest" Goldsmith, "The Adventures of Roderick Random," Smollett or "Sentimental Journey" Stern, which is not shown at the moment of the narrative (Goldsmith, Smollett), or the history and discourse is almost time inseparable (Stern). but this image, from which narrated. According to this limitation is our focus will remain, for example, written in the first person "Vekfildsky priest" Goldsmith, "The Adventures of Roderick Random," Smollett or "Sentimental Journey" Stern, which is not shown at the moment of the narrative (Goldsmith, Smollett), or the history and discourse is almost time inseparable (Stern).

Temporary restrictions due to the fact that in England, the genre of the novel is formed only in the end of XVII - beginning of XVIII century. [3]. On the other hand, we did not go further in the XIX., As our central category undergoes a qualitative change here, which will be discussed later in the article.

Seeking category is associated with the presentation of the events as a narrator recorded in a written document or statement in the oral narrative. Beginning with the work of Walter J.. Onga 1982 this difference is indicated in literary criticism through "oral" category and "written» (orality / literacy). Ong himself treats them in a broad his-

torical and cultural perspectives and analyzes of fiction as one of the areas of interaction between oral and written. With respect to the novel, he notes that this is "undoubtedly the genre printed tradition" [4.156], but the exposure of oral origin. For example, the researcher noted, as "novelists of the nineteenth century deliberately again and again repeat the treatment" dear reader ", reminding himself that they write history, but do not tell her," [4.101-102]. Or he talks about the importance for the history of art texts of a culture of reading aloud, with the result that "the writers were forced to be expressed in such a way" as if they were listening to real people "<...> From Rabelais style and Thomas Nash" .

Ong and his followers [5, 6] focused on the creation of literature in terms of oral tradition or written techniques, while we would like to analyze inner poetologichesky aspect of artwork. Ong also the terms seem to us not quite suitable for fiction, which by definition is written. Himself recognized scientist in combination "oral literature" internal contradiction [4.10-15].

Therefore, we resort to the term that has arisen in parallel with the work of Ong within linguistics of discourse, which offered a look at oral and written from the "inside" of the text, in particular narrative. Wallace chafe [7] and other linguists based on differences in information transmission channel steel delimit written and oral discourse. To designate these phenomena used notion «strategy» (strategy) and «mode» (modus) [8]; «Modality» (modality) [9]; «Written and spoken language» (oral and written language) and «mode» [10]; «Channel» (information channel), «medium» (Information Transmission Method) and «mode» (type Information Transmission)

In domestic linguistics to indicate differences in the transmission channel information received by the term "modus" [12].

On the one hand, linguists have formulated a number of grounds on which the oral mode of writing is opposed. Chafe [7] proposed two pairs of such characteristics. The first opposition related to the rate of production and perception of discourse. A slower mode of writing facilitates integration (integration) of discourse, whereas oral faster and more fragmented (fragmentation). Consequence is a large, primarily syntactic complexity of written discourse. The second opposition due to the presence or absence of contact between the producer and discourse recipient. Writing a mode characterized by detachment (detachment), and oral - engagement (involvement). On the other hand, linguists demonstrate how signs modes are mixed in the art narrative [8; 13.83-91]. We also support the views of V. Vodzak on the artwork as a "transitional text" [6], which combines the features of oral and written started. It should be emphasized that oral and written modes will be considered as part of the whole work as communication between the author and the reader, and not only with regard to the speech of characters or narrator separately.

In the aspect of the modus can present a typology of works of art. We emphasize that the written and oral modes are hardly achievable poles had ever single continuum. However, in this same space may be divided into four types of relations between the two modes:

1) the prevalence of oral modus - narrative artwork simulates the situation of oral communication;

2) the predominance of written modus - narrative artwork simulates the situation of written communication;

3) neutralizing the modus - signs of oral or written mode of not expressed and / or do not cover the whole of the narrative;

dual modus - narrative model combines the salient features of both written and oral communication.

Oral modus It simulates a situation where the reader does not need to read the text and listen to the voice, located on the "other side" of the text. Book in this case seems to disappear, becoming a conductor inside the art world. In the case of oral mode of read book "dissolved": visual text gives way to the inner ear and consequently, immaterial artistic reality. Reader transforms into a figure belonging to the inner world of work, comes within the boundaries of fiction.

Within the period under review, examples of the oral mode of domination in pervolichnyh historical novel narratives few. Close to oral modus "Orunoko" (1688) Ben Afra. The work is not formally imitates no written document structure of speech narrator focuses on telling the story "royal servant" whose history is partially known to him (her) as an eyewitness and partly to tell the protagonist in an interview. However, there are individual treatment to narratatoru as a "reader" and references to "pen", and it is worth considering especially the spelling (writing nouns with capital letters) and overall pretentiousness style. A more recent example, when the simulated situation storytelling - "Sea wolf" (1859) by Thomas Reed: old captain presents the story of his miraculous survival alone in the hold of the ship group of kids. Most of the events in "The Time Machine" (1895), HG Wells stated personazhemochevidtsem oral interview. In the last two cases, there is a framing story pervolichnoe (Reed narrator coincides with the main character, Wells - not) that demonstrates the rather neutralization modus.

It is significant that the exotic, adventure and fantastic content associated with ustnoorientoirovanny communication. Tony Jackson, developed the theory of Ong and his predecessors Jack Goody and Eric Havelock offers istorikoantropologicheskoe explanation - the memory limitations of the narrator and the audience on the ancient stage appearance narratives. Oral story should operate bizarre, fantastic and, consequently, more memorable images, characters [5.14-18]. With respect to the novel, created during the development of written culture, we would like to turn this explanation. In XVIII-XIX centuries. It is much easier to remember a story (by writing or typing it) than to believe in something out of the ordinary. Therefore, do not require an oral mode of fantastic content and fiction requires a form of oral communication, which, note that in the first group, only Wells novel can be called a "trunk": he also continues the tradition of utopian novels are often written in the form of traveler's story, and lays the foundation nauchnofantasticheskoy dystopia, receiving a variety of narrative forms. Ben created a work still in "protoromannuyu" era of English literature, and a children's adventure novel Reed, though written in the middle of the XIX century., Is not a key to the develop-

ment of the genre in England. "Marginal" mode of oral partly confirms the thesis of Benjamin, expressed in his famous essay "The Storyteller", the novel as a genre breaks away from the tradition of storytelling [14.389]. The written modus clearly predominates in the novels of the XVIII century, because they are often based on memoir model. "And Defoe and Richardson has not yet dared to cut the umbilical cord that connects the new born in their work kind of literature with original documents - diaries, memoirs, letters. Fearing openly proclaim their essays fiction, they preferred to mask the literary convention of fictional forms conventions are much more naive and cumbersome, posing as "publishers" of his heroines and heroes sometimes they fell into complicated explanations of how and why any and were able to keep them letters or memoirs "[15. 220]. Examples are plentiful, "Robinson Crusoe" (1719), "Memoirs Chevalier" (1720), "joy and sorrow famous Moll Flanders" (1722) "Happy courtesan or Roxana" (1724) by Daniel Defoe; "Gulliver's Travels" (1726) by Jonathan Swift; "Pamela, or reward virtue" (1740), "Clarissa, or the story of a young lady" (1747-1748), "The History of Sir Charles Grandison" (1754) by Samuel Richardson; "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker" (1771) Tobias Smollett; "Evelyn" (1778) Fanny Burney. The impressive list of novels, the epistolary genre is annexed to the thesis O. Rogin [16].

As we have seen in the case of the first group of novels, stylistic features of the text - one of the most important factors that may contribute to the variability of the product Modus. Form of memoirs, diaries and letters provide ample opportunities for varying styles of official model of family or state government. For example, if we compare the "Gulliver's Travels" and "Robinson Crusoe", it is obvious that the first novel of a "written" (division into chapters with titles in which the author refers to himself in the third person; stylization logbook, political, scientific, etc. n. discourse), while the second more "oral" (no formal text segmentation, sometimes lowered register vocabulary, frequent updates in parentheses simulating inconsistency oral presentation).

The same ambiguity (at prevalence orientation written communication) can be seen in epistolary novel. Using the term of Robert Folluziga "mimesis orality", KR Novozhilova characterizes the epistolary discourse as such, "which combined a written monologue saying with obvious signs of oral dialogue" [17.136]. However, it seems to us that the characteristic of Jackson personal letters, diaries and memoirs as a "species of letters closest to the speech" [5.22-23], hypertrophies one of the features of these genres. Thus, the narrator Richardson realize their communicative intentions in a variety of stylistic registers [18.145-193], and the mode of their documents to the approaching communication.

These genres are defined by the communicative situation of alienation (for Chafee), they are designed to be deferred in time and distant in the reading area. Himself their format puts the recipient in the novel position of the reader, not the speaker. Writing modus overall stresses textual nature of the work. Book that particular reader holds in his hands is the result of literary activity narrator. The book becomes a tangible reminder of the author's intention: to create that same book as a text. The product receives the status of the document, narrated stories.

Document function, which begins to play, create new narrative pervolichnogo povestvovatelyapersonazha and embodies an artifact perceived by the reader, evident in "Caleb Williams" (1794) by William Godwin. The main communication strategy narrator - to fix what happened to him as the written evidence of guilt Falkland and his own innocence: "I know that I will rejoice and crush their supposedly all-powerful enemy. But even if I was different, at least he will not know some good luck. His glory will not be immortal, as he dreamed. These pages will remain the truth. The day will come - they will be announced (published), and then the world will judge us both "[19. 361]. The end of the story Caleb rethinks its position in this difficult conflict that does not negate the need to document the evolution of their own to read and evaluate the other: "I began to write these notes with the intention to defend their honor. Now I have no honor, I would like to protect. But I finish them to your story has been well understood and that, if the error of your life that you so ardently desired to hide from the people, will be known, the world has not heard and did not repeat a distorted and incomplete on news "[19. 374].

It continues in the XIX century in active use mode of writing. ("Rob Roy" (1817) by Sir Walter Scott, "Stranger from Uayldfellholla" (1848) by E. Bronte, "The Master of Ballantrae" (1889) by RL Stevenson). However, with the overall reduction in the number of novels first person compared with tretelichnoy shape becomes more clearly a tendency to neutralize the two modes. For examples, you can turn to pervolichnym novels of Charlotte Bronte, Anne Bronte and Charles Dickens. From the first lines of "Jane Eyre" (1847), "Agnes Gray" (1847) and "Great Expectations" (1854) it becomes clear that the story is grown-up heroine or hero (though dominated by the prospect of the young character): "After all, I could not answer the question arises again and again in my mind: why I suffer so much? Now, after so many years, it has ceased to be a mystery to me "[20.28]; "Secluded obscurity, the previous years and assumed names" [21.19]; [22 "About at the time and did not hear."7]. However, the reader is not clear, where is the point in the present, from which the narrator (in this respect, the data Roma is on the border of the permissible restrictions on the severity of the retrospective component), what is the narrator and the channel of communication with him.

Only at the very end of "Agnes Gray" we definitely know that the story of the main character is written. At the same time revealing that the story is based on Agnes blog, but will not play this genre of writing. Only occasionally there are indications that the entire history of recorded adult Pip, "You, who are reading these lines, set aside for a moment the book and think of the long chain of iron or gold, of thorns or flowers, that would have wrapped you if the first link it was not forged in full of a forever memorable day for you "[22.79]; "I have to devote one chapter to Estella" [22. FROM . 319]; "If the picture is not preserved indelibly in my memory, but now, as I write these lines, I would just not believe my eyes the judge read the verdict just thirty-two men and women" [22.481]. However, these isolated observations are lost in a multi-story. In these novels of the Bronte sisters more often than in "Great Expectations", there are appeals to the reader. However, this treatment is a sign of indirect written communication is often neu-

tralized vovlekayuschedialogicheskoy strategy oral communication: "Nuno! And what's so remarkable? Why am I told about this? So, dear reader, that this meeting was enough to give me an evening full of pep, a night full of sweet dreams, and morning, full of joyful hope "[21.125]; "Do I now seemed ugly Mr. Rochester? No reader "[20.149]; "No, in all this there was nothing that could be cool or banish love, but enough to cause despair. And also - you might say, the reader, - to arouse jealousy "[20.183], etc. In general, the process of reading does not appear sustainable idea, whether adult Agnes write, Jane and Pip note chronicle of his life, or enter into an oral dialogue with kakimto specific destination.

As a consequence, even in pervolichnom narrative narrator Dickens is close to "none" in the terminology of Elizabeth Ermarth [23.65-92]. Pipnarrator - even more enigmatic figure than Tristramnarrator. The almost complete absence of biographical facts at the time of the narrative, unexpressed personal inclinations in the estimates. This is mostly true for Agnesnarrator. Such a narrator is typical of Ermarth for realistic novel in general.

Portrait of Jane Eyre as a narrator is more specific. But in this case it is important not so much to record and / or account of events (discourse, narration), and the events themselves (history), which is consistent with realistic strategies, which, like the historian of the XIX century., "Nothing comes up, but only allows facts and events to speak "for itself", ie in fact, it acts as a medium "[24.198].

Notable examples of the dual mode of we find throughout the study period. The duality of the modes in varying degrees, is present in most of the already mentioned novels. So it seems to us that the modes of interpenetration scheme is the most fruitful for the evolution of the novel. Pay attention to the three works, the most visually representing the strategy of combining modes as equal:

"Tristram Shandy" (1759-1767) Laurence Sterne, "Frankenstein" (1818) by Mary Shelley and "Wuthering Heights" (1847) Emily Brontë. All three novels are innovative in his own way, and they have gained cult status and identified many of the trends in the development of English literature. Each of them has characteristics appropriate typological literary epoch.

It has been quite a lot written about the bright harbinger not only modernist [15.325-327], but also postmodern aesthetics

[25]. Stern game way uses the opportunities and formats both written and oral modus. Many games are based on the fact that the narrator operates just text categories: division into chapters, punctuation, fonts and typographical design of the text. On the other hand, dialogized narration in the novel (the constant reference to the figures of the readers, a kind of "Milord" and "Madame") has the character of a casual conversation. Significantly, that the novel is not completed pismennoorientirovannym monologue of the narrator and the characters talk endlessly repeated story "cock and bull story." Stern "juggles" modes of conscious, as evidenced by periodic treatment to the problem of the relation of speech and writing, "books of Scripture, when it is done skillfully (and I have no doubt that in my case this is the case), equivalent to an interview," [26.110]; "... I

vowed to devote himself to Wisdom and the rest of my talk only serious things - never - never allowing himself to joke nor a man nor a woman, nor child. Well, write to them foolishness - then I think I made a reservation - but give the judge of that readers "[26.527].

As is the case with the "ill-fated wanderer" (1594) by Thomas Nash, we have here the narrator model offers us read his book ("life"), but always talking to us about this book ("Opinion"). This model fits into the sentimental aesthetics Stern, when the facts are significant only to the extent that they are lived. "The most important discovery of Stern in the" human studies "... in the detection of complex and subtle conflicting relationships and mutual transitions between opposing motives and impulses of the human soul" - quite correctly formulated writer specifics AA Elistratova [15.358]. In light of this observation, we can conclude that the mode of duality - a reflection of the artistic philosophy of the writer.

The next two novels differ from "Tristram Shandy," the fact that the main narrative "I" in them more. Compositionally, "Frankenstein" was built as a system of stories in the story, which is typical for romantic prose (Novalis, Constant, Chamisso), so poetry (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Heine) cm. [27.296]. As we are interested in the aspect of "Frankenstein" is presented as a novel retelling and the census.

Narrative scheme is as follows. Journey to the North Pole Robert Walton writes to his sister Mrs Saville letters gradually, in the absence of the possibility of their sending, transformed into a diary. Despite the form of diary notes have been preserved in etsya addressing in the second person. Next, the text is divided into chapters describing the story of Victor Frankenstein, told by himself. Walton captures the story on paper, but in the novel emphasizes the synthetic nature of the story: "From now on, every night, if you do not interfere with my duties, I will write a speech, trying to stick as closely as possible his words. If this is not enough time, I'll make at least a brief note. This manuscript you undoubtedly will read with interest; but with even greater interest, I re-read it myself someday, I, I saw him and heard the story from his own mouth it! Here and now, when I start recording, I hear his sonorous voice, I was sad and tender look of his bright eyes, I see the expressive movements of his emaciated hands face, as if lit by an inner light "[28.28]. Story should cause the reader a sense of storytelling, that note is in conflict with her writing style, consistent, thorough statement of the facts.

The central part in the story of Frankenstein's monster takes the story, which recounts Frankenstein Walton in the first person (chapters 11 to 16). In turn, in the heart of the monster of the story is told by the third person in the history of the family De Lacy (Chapter 14), which he restores part of their conversation, and partly copied from them letters.

In the final part of the novel, which is entitled "Continuation of the diary Walton," we are in addition to all know that Frankenstein stands first reader notes and co-author has already written text: "Frankenstein discovered that I write his story; he wanted to look at my record and in many places has made amendments to the appendix; above all where retold his conversation with his enemy "[28.291].

Thus, each of the central characters of the novel appears and "tvortsomsozdatelem" and "the creation of the created." Frankenstein creates his monster, not only physically, but also narrative: the story of the monster we know only through the story of Victor. Frankenstein - in every sense of the author Monster. However, the monster is shown in principle in the novel as a thinking and, as a consequence, it is a human being. The ability to think, proved reflection including its ability to tell and their own history, and the history of the other (as well as the perceived artistic narratives: Goethe, Plutarch, Milton). On the other hand, Victor has over a poster of higher order terms in the narrative. Walton objectifies image of the scientist, gives it a final integrity. Since the main conflict is realized product, in turn, is a manifestation of the main categories of the romantic consciousness - dvoemiriya. Interpenetration of oral and written modes of "Frankenstein" fits into the typological characteristics of the romantic artistic consciousness.

It has repeatedly talked about a kind of narrative structure of "Wuthering Heights". However, it seems insufficient statement that "a novel is original, complex composition, based on the principle involved in each other's narratives on behalf of different individuals, so are born whimsical switch to different time plans" [30.290]. Specificity of the narrator is traditionally boiled down to their social characteristics («ordinary people» [31.162]) and difference (vs gentleman commoner). In our view, fundamentally consider how the narrator correlated with certain modes of: Lockwood keeps a diary, in which carefully puts the oral story Nelly Dean.

Emily Bronte, like her sisters, as well as E. Gaskell, George. Elliot the female theme is one of the most important. Therefore, we agree with the modern researcher, that "the most important linguistic differences in" Wuthering Heights "is not defined by the class, and gender" [32.149]. All three narrator Mary Shelley - men and, as we have seen, each of which demonstrates the ability to read and write, speak and listen. In contrast, Nellie Dean acts solely as a storyteller. Moreover, the later it is recorded oral histories, drawn up in a more authoritative, male, writing mode of Lockwood. Thus, in the field of narrative manifest priority and the power of women in the world, which draws Bronte.

However, Nelly, though a minor character takes in the artistic world of the novel a more prominent place and plays a more active role than narratormuzhchina. Nelly discourse by volume far exceeds Lockwood discourse rather passive recorder, rather than the history of the creator. In the reader's perception of the story of Nelly takes unmediated character, we forget that this is only the written fixation of oral presentation. "Wuthering Heights" - is all the same story told (and wrote) woman¹. That woman is the leading creative principle. In this connection it is worth remembering a few in the final novel, which symbolizes the author's hope for a better future. Cathy Linton ennobles Hareton, instills cultural foundations of him, and it is reflected primarily in the fact that at first he overhears Cathy reads, and then how it teaches him to read aloud. The dominance of the male (in writing) the beginning of the feminine is overcome through oral reproduction of the written text.

In parallel, the interpenetration of the written and oral modes of apparent constant fluctuation of style Nelly, from spontaneous reduced to the prepared "ohudozhestvlennoy" speech. New portion of the story can begin in the oral mode of (specifying the input structure, conversational stylistic register), and then acquire the features of writing (more integrated proposals, complicated syntax, increase vocabulary sensitive): "Before I came to live here, - she said immediately, without further invitation and came to the story - I was almost all the time lived on Wuthering Heights, because my mother had nursed Mr. Hindley Earnshaw (Hareton his son) and I used to play with the princely children; besides, I was running errands, helping to clean up the hay and carried out on the farm all the work, some who no charge. One fine summer morning - it was, as I recall, at the beginning of the harvest - Mr Earnshaw, our old master, came down dressed in street <...> It seemed stupid, patient child, accustomed, perhaps, to ill-treatment. Without batting an eye, without dropping a tear, he endured beatings at the hands of Hindley, and when I tweaked it happened, only held his breath and wider open the eyes, as if he himself had accidentally pricked and blame.

Stern relations between the two modes of ambivalentnoparadoksalny: created indivisible complex "pismogovoreniya". Model Mary Shelley more static and demonstrates the complementary relationship: the modes sequentially replace each other, putting in the complete story. Emily Bronte retains the qualitative features of each of the modes, but also shows their mutual influence and interdependence.

Conducted an analytical review implicitly defines a certain pattern of development of the English novel: the specifics of the Enlightenment of the novel is a work modus, the Victorian era - neutralization modes, while the dual modus is not dominant, but the constant line of development. Frankly, we are impressed by this scheme: we have tried to logically link the features of the use of a particular type with the appropriate mode of artistic system. However, it is clear that much work is needed to compile the material to be able to talk about kakoylibo dominant in a certain period of the history of literature. Let us not forget that we are talking only about pervolichnom retrospective novel. I would like to emphasize that we are far from the idea also, if there is a writing mode of the Enlightenment, and the phenomenon of neutralization - in the realistic novel. This requires a genetic problem, perhaps even more hard work in the field of historical narratology. These are the possible prospects in the field of relationship and mode of artistic narrative.

Qualitative change in the mode of the system, which we mentioned earlier in this article comes from the XX century, when the two forms of representation added a third:. The past can not be presented as a written text, not as a sounding story, and as a memory. In the classification of AA Kibrik this form of representation of the past corresponds to the "big picture" modus [12]. Scientist based his characterization on Vygotsky developed the concept of "inner speech".

As shown in [34], already in the "David Copperfield" (1850) Dickens amplified time of constructing an image of the past is not through the material (sounding or image) modus, and through psychological: past often served "of head" of the character, the

process memories recorded by autobiographical personazhemnarratorom. Starting from the second chapter of "I see", mental modus is set through the use of present tense ("In my mind kept an impression - I can not separate it from distinct memories - if I touch the forefinger Peggotty" [3522- 23]) and deixis ("Here is our bench in the church. What is it high back!" [35.24]). The head of "Flashback" or "Another way of looking into the past," filled with repetition of the word "see" that the reader zhaet immersion in the memories of the narrator1. development trends evident in the "Way of all flesh" (1903) by Samuel Butler. All expounded in the novel family saga written by Edward Overton, to participate actively in the life of Pontifex. However, from the first chapter there is a repetition of the word "remember" that occurs throughout the text, and even more clearly than the visual metaphor of Dickens, sets the model of the mental mode of memories.

Literature of XX century. it will be possible to investigate the relationship has three modes, that is another perspective of our work. At present, the hypothesis put forward in the development of novel pervolichnom trend towards the interpenetration of all three modes, similar to what we saw respect of translation and interpretation. Authors can combine two of the three modes: oral and written ("Love etc." J. Barnes.), Oral and mental ("breath of air" George Orwell.), Written and mental ("Dance to the Music of Time" E. Powell) - or combine ways of representing the past of the hero focused on all three modes ("midnight's Children" by S. Rushdie, "Vodozeme" Mr. Swift, "Remains of the day" K. Ishiguro).

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Plan of Contents of the quantity field and the analysis of the expression plan within the frame of the field theory

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ABSTRACT

Development level of modern science of linguistics is characterized by increasing interest to the description of descriptive function of the language. That's why the attention of the investigators, having changed its orientation, has directed to the study of mutual correlations of elements of different language levels, taking part in conveying the contents of the utterance. This allows making the analysis possible not only directed from forms to contents, from means to functions, but also it makes it possible to carry out analysis directed from contents to the forms/from functions to the means. To study quantity semantics expressed by the word form, having the meaning of grammatical quantity, we think it purposeful to divide them into two groups – to the morphological and syntactic forms. Morphological quantity forms are peculiar to the substantivized words and nouns possessing correlative quantity forms. These forms reflect logical dependence on the real quantity of the intended object. But syntactic quantity forms are peculiar to the words of parts of speech, the word forms of which depend on the nouns grammatically and which reflect their quantity.

KEYWORDS: quantity, context, semantics, field theory, quantity field of the objects, quantity field of the movements, plan of the contents, expression plan

Contents plan of the quantity field and the analysis of the expression plan, the unification of language means within the quantity macro-field bases on the extremely generalized meaning of the quantity. We can distinguish two types of nuclear of the objects in the field of quantity: grammatical category of quantity and number. The difference between their usages often bases on the definite and indefinite quantity meanings. The nuclear in the field of quantity of the movements manifest themselves in the form of word-forming affixes and lexical means. In the field of quantity of signs comparative degree as a grammatical category can be accepted as nuclear. By this time context plays an important role in the expression of this or that quantity meaning.

Introduction

Characteristic feature of modern linguistic science is an attempt, made by the scholars to study the complicated language systems, mainly, to study the completion of the ties, their varieties and understanding of the objects, being in mutual correlations with the surrounding atmosphere. From this view point the necessity of giving dynamism to the explanation of systematic approach to the existing fields becomes more obviously visible. Very rapid widening of theoretical knowledge and all the fields of experimental - practical investigations brought to the global change to the style of scientific thought and gave an impulse for the creation of paradigm of creative activity of the new scientific thinking.

Establishment of the methodology of creative activity in linguistics, first is linked with the rapid development functionalism which declared the instrumental conception of the language. As to this conception, language is a means of mutual social impact and human beings in their mental and practical activities mutually influence on one another by the force of language. In the conceptions and categories of functional linguistics, language structure, in the process of realization of speech, is studied in the concrete speech practice, and that's why, today, all the imaginations, which are explained by the factual usage of everything by grammar, which is called "natural grammar", is just linked with this functional direction.

Dynamism of the state of a language is mostly associated with the division of its system and with its separately-taken semisystems and peripheric fields. We think that it is purposeful to carry out functional-grammatic investigations from the position of the theory of language fields, in such directions, which modernize conceptual-language operations and which creates possibilities to analyze language and speech facts by the principle of "aim means", namely, to carry out these investigations giving possibilities to determine which means of a language possesses to attain communicative purpose and gives possibilities to determine in which attitudes these means are. Establishment of field grammar and its development in the modern theory of perception is inseparable from the thought of "creative activity" paradigm.

Field analysis as the manifesting methodic in more special forms of the functional direction is aimed at reflecting in more perfect form of the life activity of the language, and its deeper objective laws of its mutual ties with creative activity. In this case, in the realization of the principles of the field approach, often the problematics of systematization, from the traditional object – from the language (language structure) passes to the speech communication. At the same time as language and speech, reflect directly the reality of thought, and agreeing with the fact of transition of language and speech into each other dialectically, we may base on such a conclusion that, today the methodological duty of linguistics is to make attempts not to isolate language and speech, but it is to make attempts to understand in which mutual ties they are, and in which common platform these mutual ties are possible. Besides, it is important not only to accept the existence of such mutual ties, but also it is important to create its model.

The analysis of the wide positive experiment of such a field investigation in linguistics gives us possibilities to conclude that the field conceptions which the linguists

have worked out, have more advanced our imaginations of objective laws of the establishment and existence of language and its separately-taken fields and by this, it has made methodic as one of the leading orientations of modern linguistic science (Shchur G.S., 1974). Nevertheless, in the existing conceptions to the description of language means, their description in the national and individual human conscious of extra linguistic realities and so the ability of reflecting such notions in human speech are not paid sufficient attention. In these conceptions, approach to the language as the unity of system and function has not found its satisfactory reflection. Language and speech categories and structuralizing of semi systems and the realistic future development of field theory of modeling of the language, for example, as a taxonomic unit, for the transition of a language to the “field” as an instrument of learning in its concrete realization, the link in the general theory, which may appear to be as methodological basis has been investigated very little. Communicative pragmatic characteristics of the units entering the field too (especially archeological) has been apart from the investigation up to the present day, because in the widest literature linked with field problems, such a view point occupies the advantageous position and thinking as if field conceptions of the language are purely pragmatic conceptions, analysis in them has been closed by the system of language means.

It is more interesting that, until the latest period functional orientation in linguistics unexceptionally developed as a synchronic approach. Consequently, the theory of language field has been left completely unstudied in the diachronic plan, whereas new principal possibilities to be able to give more dynamism to the diachronic investigations, to be able to ensure the possibilities to bring the system of functional means with which it will enable the investigators to approach the problem as a historical event, and necessity for the search of methods are of no doubt.

Today, the problems which have been less investigated may be belonged to the issues linked with the application of Interlingua confrontations which are carried out on the functional background of field modeling, especially contentive typology which is actively developing.

The modern level of development of the science of linguistics are more characterized with the more increasing interest to functional grammar and in the widest sense, to the problems of functional description of the language. This is absolutely an appropriate, for today, linguistics has been directed in the consideration of the language nor as “language in itself” (Ferdinand de Saussure, 1977) not as the purpose of classification of the language as an aim, or as the systematic descriptive aims, it must be directed to understand the language as a real practical conscious, as an important means intended in the human society in the condition of communication. That’s why the attention of the investigators having changed their orientation must be directed to the mutual ties (correlations) of the elements belonging to the study of the objective laws of activities of language units and their descriptions, must be directed to the mutual ties of the elements, belonging to different levels and taking place in the revelation of meaning of the utterance. This assumes not only the possibility of analysis in the direction from forms to

meanings/from means to functions, but also it makes it possible to make analysis in the direction from meanings to forms/from functions to means. As such an approach pays necessary attention to semantics and as it creates possibilities to describe the language as an active means of the expression of the thought, it completely reflects dialectic principles.

Study of the category of quantity.

Category of quantity as the category of quality which is linked with it is a category of universal conception. While studying different varieties in different languages we mean the semantic functional unity of the elements in mutual ties of different language, levels, the existence of the known to us semantic invariants of these elements in differential semantic signs as proper “functional-semantic category” (Bondarko A.V., Bulanin L.L., 1967).

The theory of functional-semantic category is in the stage of all-rounded development based on materials of the languages possessing different systems, different structures. It is worth mentioning that this is one of the most complicated problems in grammar. Interest to the semantics of quantity is explained by the reflection of quantitative opportunities peculiar to objects of different types, to movements and features and to proper notions. We consider the notion of “quantity” not by movements and signs, but often we consider it as a wider notion of “quantity” than the one which is linked with things (objects) (Kholodovich A.A., 1979). But even when we deal with the quantity characteristics of the things (objects) we happen to indicate the sum of these things. For example, while speaking in the Russian language on the combinations as два дома in the Azerbaijani language “iki ev” in the English language “two houses”, if we say that the sum of the quantity of the things in these languages are expressed as special cases, we can say that in the words of домик, “evcik” “small house” (in the form of belittling), домике “böyük ev” “a larger house”(in the form of overstate), not the quantity of the things are expressed, but the things are determined as to the quantity of mass.

The expression of quantity is associated with the usage of means of different levels. Now the specification of this or that quantity meaning, the loss of one meaning and the context, expressed by another meaning is of great significance. Besides, some language units express the meaning of quantity, just in context, in the combination of other units (Baudouin de Courtenay I.A., 1963).

To study the quantity semantics expressed by the word forms of grammatical quantity (single, plural) we have thought it purposeful to divide them into two groups – morphological and syntactic forms. Forms of morphological quantity are peculiar to the substantivized words and nouns, possessing correlative quantity forms. These forms reflect logical dependence on the real quantity of the intended thing (object). But the forms of syntactic quantity are peculiar to the words of parts of speech, reflecting their quantities and word forms of which grammatically are depending upon nouns. In quantity such a dependence is peculiar for the words, having attributive meanings and manifest themselves in word combinations and sentence structures.

Syntactic forms of the expression of Quantity are peculiar to all the changing words, the quantity of which is opposite to the quantity of the noun (during the agreement) or to the words conditioned by the syntactic, semantic features of the words on which they depend (during the governing). The volume of the syntactic forms can be partially enriched by the principle of economy. In the Russian language the usage of syntactic forms of the “secondary parts of speech” is also possible – we appreciate quantity forms, depending upon the syntactic forms of the nominal predicate of the attributes like this: in the Russian language (“Onlar benim doğmalarımdır. Emma xala anamın bacısıdır”) (They are my natives. Aunt Emma is my mother’s sister).

In the context the main quantity semantics of the morphological forms of singular and plural shows itself in different diversions. This is helped by the semantics of the surrounding words, by the presence of words having certain forms indicating quantity in the sentence and by other context circumstances. In a certain condition a) substitution of each other without doing harm to the expressed semantics of the quantity forms, b) gaining additional semantic colorings in the context of quantity forms, c) neutralization of the quantity semantics of the morphological quantity forms (expression forms of the meaning of quantity by morphological means are intended) may take place.

Syntactic quantity forms expressing the quantity semantics in the non-redundant form functionally may be considered as equal to the morphological forms.

To the dependent forms belong the nouns of the quantity forms “not expressing meanings” only in singular (*singularia tantum*) and only in plural (*pluralia tantum*) and also forms of predicative words in the one-member sentences of other types. In the last case dual classifications conditioned by the difference, being in the character of expression forms of the quantity are possible:

The first, quantity expressed formally, may not be adequate to the real contents. For example, in the indefinite personal sentences the verb form of the plurality may belong not only to the real plurality of subjects, but also may belong to a subject as well. Another example: in the common personal sentences the belonging of movement to the plurality of subjects (to the whole class) is possible to be expressed by the singular form of the predicative word, but by this time there appears discrepancy between the same form and its real quantity contents.

The second, formally expressed quantity may not belong to any semantic contents, but it may belong to the field of language technique. Such forms are possessed not only by syntactic correlation with the subject, but also they are possessed by predicative words in the one-member sentence, having no logical tie. Namely, there is not any basis for the expression of the number of subjects. This brings to putting not any condition related to the number of predicative words in these constructions.

As the component from the field of quantity of the grammatical quantity forms (either in the absolute form, or in the combinations by contextual means) first of all, during the adequacy of its semantic contents, there may be non-morphological correlative, distinguished by quantity semantics peculiar to the grammatical quantity category. After this we may show the forms, not having morphological correlative of the plurality

of the nouns possessing concrete contents of things. Consequently, it is necessary to remember the syntactic forms of attributive and predicative words used in nominal combinations of unchanging nouns.

3. Quantity semantics peculiar to the category of collective nouns.

As we are interested in the quantity semantics peculiar to the category of collective nouns we include into the list of words any nouns expressing the words in the singular form and by this time accompanied by the meaning of collection, inseparable meaning, which we are going to investigate. By this time we take into consideration the significant of plurality of the objects from the grammatical view point, whether they are countable or uncountable and possibility or impossibility of forming their grammatical forms of plurality. Such agreement of grammatical signs of words can be explained by the fact that we consider the collectiveness not as lexic-grammatic category, but as functional-semantic category (generally speaking, in relation to quantity as subcategory).

The semantic contents of the category of collectiveness are taken as equal to the total sum of these semes: “plurality” (definite or indefinite) + “sum total” + “Notions characteristic to things”. Such a combination is characteristic for the expression of this category by nouns. When this is expressed by other means, resubdivision of semes takes place. For example, the expression of noun combination with collective number of this category, the total sum and certain meaning of plurality is expressed by number but the meaning of the thingness is expressed by a noun. By the help of contextual means (together, all together) the meaning of total sum can be expressed, but the meaning of indefinite plurality and the meaning of thingness can be realized by the plural forms of the nouns. The nearest words to the collective nouns as to their semantic structures are the substantivized collective numbers in the semantic structures of which are all the three semes (Kholodovich A.A., 1979).

We may show the following types peculiar to the category of collectiveness, which can be made variation of accompanying semantic features: homogeneity of plurality or its heterogeneousness, dynamism (changability, reaching the limit), not reaching the limit, definiteness/indefiniteness, countable/uncountable.

The problem of mutual link of the meanings expressed by collective nouns with context is of great interest. For example, the meaning of collectiveness can be expressed only in the necessary condition of context (let's compare the usage of “non-collective” noun in the singular form expressing general plurality used as synecdoche with the material nouns, expressing indivisible plurality of the things (objects). In the context the plentiness, expressed by the collective nouns is specified or the same meaning is strengthened, especially it is becoming more conspicuous: *двигался железнодорожный состав – двадцать вагонов с мазутом* “*demiryol qatarı yola – içinde mazut olan iyirmi vaqon*” (railway train started - twenty cisterns with black oil); ... *видит перед собой все человечество – миллионы людей, покорно и с трепетом ловящих его слово* “... *qarşısında bütün beşeriyeti – itaetkarlıqla ve heyecanla onun ağzından çıkan sözlerini gözleyen milyonlarla insanı görür*” (...the whole mankind is

seen before him, millions of people waiting with excitement and obediently for the words uttered by his mouth).

We look upon the quantity semantics of “numeral + noun” combination, expressed in the sentence context from the view of coordination of quantity feature expressed with its conveyer of meaning. By this time it becomes clear that numerals usually state not only the number of monotonous things, when used with nouns, but also they express the meanings of the quantity of time and place section, including the quantity belonging to the movement as well (in the last case, in the special cases, we come across the word combination with “defe” (time). Though numeral together with numeral combination is absent in the sentence (with the exception of derivational numerals as to the structure) they can unite with words of different types, having the seme of quantity in their semantics, including the nouns, with motivated numerals as to the word-forming character, for example, in the Azerbaijani language as “iki onluq, üç yüzillik” (two tens, three hundreds).

Quantity in most of the realities, to which it is peculiar, mostly and in different forms manifests itself in movements. Being the element of the verbal lexeme, used in the context of quantity, peculiar to the real movements or being another lexic unit, finds its adequate expression in the language. The expression of the quantity within the limits of verbal lexeme is closely linked with the “movement styles” operating within the limits of grammatical category of manner, but our observations on the language materials makes it possible for us to say that, different quantity meanings, widely used within the limits of verbal word in the language, in definite movement manners, can’t be expressed exactly and completely, though coordination among them is doubtless. On the basis of description the attitude to the movement process of quantity has been intended (Nasilov D.M., 1989).

It is studied in two types: a) quantity as an outer sign of the movement, and b) quantity as an inner sign of the movement. But it is necessary to note that such a division does not intend to specify the exact borders between the quantity meanings of the groups, because in some cases we observe dependence of them from each-other and dependence on mutual ties with each-other. Quantity as an outer sign of movement, manifests itself in its being one subjectivity/multisubjectivity, in one time or in many times. The meaning of one subjectivity – one objectivity of the movement in a number of languages is expressed by morphological forms of subject and object (in singular form) used beside the verb. Multisubjectivity of the verb may be definite and indefinite. The first of these meanings is expressed only in the analytic form – by the combination of numerals with nouns, besides, by the quantity adverbs as “ikilikde”, “üçlükde” (compare in Russian вдвоем, втроем) (in English in two, in three) (in the last case the meaning of multisubjectivity is accompanied by the meaning of “togetherness”, “wholeness”).

While putting different word forming elements such as “hamı, çoxları (compare in Russian все, многие, in English all, many of) beside the semantics of motivating verbs, the indefinite plurality of the subjects, in the structure of verbs are expressed differently:

повставать “qalxmaq” to rise (all one by one), разъехаться “dağılmaq” (to scatter), съехаться “uğışmaq, toplaşmaq” (to gather, to assemble), передохнуть “qırılmaq, bir-bir ölmek” (to die one by one).

Prefixes, confixes express not only the indefinite multisubjectivity, but also they express other meanings characterized by quantity: the meaning of monodirectivity (слетаться “uçub gelmek” - to come flying), the meaning of different – directivity (разлетаться “uçub dağılışmaq” - to scatter flying), the meaning of discreteness (повставать “qalxmaq” - to rise (all one by one)).

The meaning of definite multiobjectivity is expressed in an analytic way, by the help of the signs of the objects, themselves, but the meaning of indefinite multiobjectivity possesses word forming markers: нахватать “toplamaq” (to collect), перебудить “hamını oyatmaq” (to wake up all), разбросать “sepelemek” (to scatter), понавещать “bir-bir baş çekmek” (to visit one by one).

Indefinite multisubjectivity meaning is expressed by the lexic meaning of the verb root as well: объединить “birleştirmek” (to unite).

The meaning of multisubjectivity of the movement is associated with the meanings and gives the meanings of different directionness such as (in Russian разослать “göndermek”/bir neçe yere) in English to send to several places, different places (развешать “sermek”/paltarları) in English to hang up (dresses), the meaning of different time (in Russian переболеть болезнями “xestelikler keçirmek”) in English to catch diseases), the meaning of discreteness (перебудить “hamını oyatmaq”/bir-bir) in English to wake up everybody (one by one), etc.

The multisubjectivity and multiobjectivity combinations are the equivalents and more associated with the two subjectivity and at the same time two objectivity of the movement. In the Russian language the meaning of the equivalency of the movement is expressed by the word-forming means (переругиваться “söyüşmek” to curse each other) also by outer part of the verb lexeme друг друга “bir-birini” - each other by case forms of pronoun combinations. Besides this the meaning which is described is expressed by the unification of verb with noun as well: обмениваться взглядами (baxışmaq) to look at each-other.

By the help of different lexical means it expresses the meanings of doing the action at a definite and indefinite times such as (дважды “iki defe” - two times, неоднократно “defelerle” - repeatedly, many times), снова “yeniden, bir daha” (again, once more). By the prefixes перевоз-/вос - the repeatedness of the action is expressed: перестирать “yeniden, tekrar yumaq” - to rewash, воссоздать “yeniden yaratmaq, berpa etmek” - to recreate, to restore.

The repeated movement (action) may be linked with one object (переименовать “teze ad qoymaq, adını deyişmek, yeniden adlandırmaq - to rename) and also it may be linked with another object (переизбирать “yeniden seçmek, tekrar seçmek - to reelect). The repetition of the movement continuously includes its continuous reconsideration. This meaning is expressed by the words of adverbial modifier type such as всегда

“hemişe” - always, ежедневно “her gün, gündelik” - every day, каждый день “her gün” - each day.

Quantity as the inner sign of movement manifests itself in the measure of movement, in the character of its continuity. In this case different quantity meanings are associated with different qualities of the movement (Chesnokova L.

D., 1992; Menovshchikov G.A., 1970).

As to the meaning of indefinite measure of the movement the execution of the action can be considered in two plans – smaller size of the execution of the movement (action) and the larger size of the execution of the movement. The reflection of the smaller size of the action, depending upon the character of its movement, may be in different forms – in its strength (by this time in the semantics of the verbs there are the semes such as “astadan” (slowly), “sakitce” (silently), “zeif” (faintly), in its tempo, speed; in this case in its semantics it happens to be the semes such as: “yavaş”, “yavaş-yavaş” - little by little; in the quality of the action (in this semantics the seme is: pis - badly) in quantity-time restrictions (in semantics the semes are az-az, yavaş-yavaş, astaca, yüngülce, slowly) with which it manifests non-intensivity, weakness.

The analyzed meaning, for example, in the Russian language is expressed by word-forming means (пожадничать “bir az xesislik etmek” - to be a bit stingy), вздремнуть “mürgülemek” - to doze, всплакнуть “ağlamsınmaq” - to sime weeping, приподнять “azca qaldırmaq” - to raise a little, подгниť “bir az çürümek” - to rot a little and also by additional lexical means – in verbal combinations немного “bir az” a little, слегка “yüngülce, azacıq” - slightly, чуть-чуть “bir az, azacıq” etc.

The weakening of the movement may show itself as the result of its addition too: подвзять “toxunub uzatmaq” - to stretch of touching, подкоптитъ “hisde ehmalca qurutmaq” - to dry with smoke.

The intensivity belonging to the plan of larger measure of the movement may show itself as the result of the executed larger size of the movement. By this time there in the semantic structure of the verbs there happens to be semes indicating the meanings as “güclü, möhkem, berk” (strong, firm, hard), “bütün, büsbütün, tam, her cür” (wholesome, whole, complete, all types of), переволновать “berk teşbişe salmaq” - to exite heavily, разукрасить “büsbütün bezemek” - to decorate all over, or it indicates the larger measure of movement (искусать “dişlem-dişlem etmek” - to bite all over, заткать “naxışlamaq, yırtıqları ve ya sökülmüş yerleri toxumaq” - to adorn up, to knit the splintered, torn parts of the dress), also it indicates multisubjectivity and multisubjectivity etc.

The meaning of intensivity of the movement in the Russian language is expressed by word-forming means, by the prefixes пере-за, из-/ис, на, раз-/рас-, by means of confixes раз-/рас-ся, от-ся, вы-ыва, на-ыва etc.

The meaning of speediness and intensivity of the movement can be expressed by the repetition of the verbal word: Ждём, ждём, перенимаемся с ноги на ногу – Gözleyirik, gözleyirik, qıçımızın birini götürüb o birini qoyuruq. Wait and wait, lift up one foot and put down the other. Besides this the expression of the meanings of

intensity beyond the verbal lexeme is also known to us. We can show to this such examples used in verbal combinations as сильно “çox, son derece, berk” - very, extremely, hard, очень “çox, olduqca” - very, very much, как следует “lazımınca, emelli başlı” as follows, as much (well) as etc.

In the Russian language the meaning of supply of the movement of the subject may be considered as the result of the intensity of the movement as well: насидеться “çox oturmaq” - to sit too much, належаться “doyunca uzanmaq, çox uzanmaq” - to lie as much as one wants to.

The last stage of the measure of the executed movement is the extreme abundance of the measure of larger time for example; перележать “heddinden artıq, uzanmaq” - to lie extremely too much; засидеться “çox oturmaq” - to sit too much, it may also be the result of great power, intensity which involves more objects than the norm, for example (перекалить “hedden artıq qızartmaq” - to redden too much, захвалить “hedden artıq teriflemek - to praise more than the norm, to praise too much; перегрузить “heddinden artıq yüklmek” - to load too much etc. The action which is executed on the object may result with the creation of different features as: убыстрить “süretlendirmek” - to speed up; уменьшить “azaltmaq” - to weaken, to lessen. This measure quantitatively may express the meanings of the events happening from time to time; for example: покрикивать “qışqırtmaq (arabir)” - to make somebody cry (sometimes), поглаживать “arabir tumarlamak, arabir sıgallamaq” - to pet on the head from time to time, sometimes).

The quantity of other aspects by the compound of verbs of movements, each of which is understood as one act of complex movements of non-homogeneity (very often consisting of two cases) which are splintered, into the chain of movements: переодеться “paltarını deyişmek” (soyunmaq ve geyinmek) - to change one's dresses, to take them off and redress; Извольте распорядиться, чтобы все это перебрали! “Buyurun gösteriş verin ki, bütün bunları seçib ayırsınlar”. Please command them, let them choose all these and put them aside.

Quantity as a sign of one feature, the first, it may be characteristic feature of a sign expressed by the language (Van Mintsı, 2004). For example, the expression of the signs associated with the largeness, massiveness of the object, its depth, its width, or the signs associated with time and place obligatorily is linked with the expression of the quantity: большой “böyük” - large, big; далекий “uzaq” – far, further etc. The second, one and the same quantity shows the features very often in the object in different forms and different sizes. Qualitatively, the expression of the degree of intensity of this or that homogenous signs is linked with the expression by the language: сладкий “şirin” - sweet, сладковатый “şirinteher” - sweetish, сладчайший “çox şirin, en şirin” – the sweetest, сладкий-сладкий “çox-çox şirin” - very-very sweet, пересладкий “hedden artıq şirin” - extremely sweet etc.

We distinguish the analyzed semantics of the quantity based on double character of the sign linked with quantity. We look upon this semantics as the sign of the quantity and the quantity of the sign. The sign of the quantity is expressed by the lexic meaning

of the main body of the adjective and synthetically, in the names of the nouns themselves, in the word-forming structures of the nouns. Analysis gives us possibilities to group all the different meanings from the viewpoint of largeness or smallness of the size of the quantity. The quantitative meaning of the sign, namely, the meanings of different measures of their manifestations being the zero sign, gives the meaning of its weakening, intensivity, the meaning of extreme abundance. Such meanings are expressed by two forms:

1) by word-forming means:

-by prefixes: неизвестный “meşhur olmayan” - not famous, развесёлый “çok şen” - very joyful;

-by suffixes: слабоватый “zeifteher” - weak some, мясистый “etli, kök” - fleshy, fat (suffixes are more widely used than the prefixes);

2) by lexical means – by the lexic meanings of adverbs of quantity and the root of the adjective together with combinations used with it.

In the second case “quantity” and “sign” semes may be the elements of one word (большой “büyük” - large, горячий “qaynar” - boiling) or of different words (очень весёлый “çok şen” - very joyful, чересчур слабый “son derece zeif” - very weak, extremely weak). There is no exact border between the sign of the quantity and the quantity of the sign, because in both cases quantity as to the result is the characteristics of the bearer of this sign. This is affirmed by the unification of the same two meanings belonging to the same bearer within the context, by the redivision of these meanings: рученька “elciyez” - small hand, низенький “bir qeder alçaq” - a little lower.

4. Contents plan of the field of quantity and the analysis of the expression plan.

Contents plan of the field of quantity and the analysis of the expression plan (Khrakovskiy V.S., 1989), the unification of language means within the quantity macro-field, extremely bases on the generalized meanings, that's why in the above-mentioned macro-fields we think it purposeful to distinguish three semi-fields of the quantity: the semi-field of the things (objects), the semi-field of the quantity of the movement and the semifield of the quantity of the signs. For such a differentiation the objective basis are certain different planeness of special semantics included into the general notion of “quantity”, its non-homogeneity, including some quantity signs which are peculiar to some types of realis, which in its turn causes certain differential semantic signs. But the quantity semifields is characterized by the greater commonness which is the basis for the unification of semantic signs within one macrofield; besides this certain commonness of the formal components of the mentioned semifields are also observed.

The analysis of the plan of contents of the quantity semifield gives us possibility to distinguish microfields, being common for the structures of all the three semifields for such a commonness, the basis is that they possess invariant quantity meanings. They include smaller and larger-sized quantity micro-fields, and exact and approximate quantity microfields. Besides this a number of semantic signs are the properties of just the two semifields. This discriminates them from the third semifield and gives us possibilities to distinguish certain microfields in these two semifields.

For example, we may distinguish the quantity fields of the things (objects) and distributive and non-distributive quantity fields of the movements, and the microfield of singularity and plurality and at the same time the last pair represent themselves in the quantity fields by their types – by mono subjected, mono objected micro fields and on the other hand, they are represented by multisubject and metaobject microfields. The analysis of the semantic structures of quantity macrofield indicates that there are common features between quantity fields of the movements and quantity fields of the signs (different from the quantity fields of the things (objects) for them are weakened and intensity micro fields are peculiar).

The possibility of distinguishing specific micro fields in the structures of semi fields bases on the differential semantic features. This is affirmed by the truthfulness of the division of quantity micro fields into separately-taken quantity fields. Such micro fields include divided and undivided quantity micro fields in the quantity field of the things (objects), discrete and non-discrete micro fields in the quantity field of the movements.

Many semantic features which are peculiar for each of the quantity fields exist mutually associated with one another and side by side with one another. Such some mutual ties among them brings to crossing of the micro fields, and creation of the micro fields with the same limit, with the same border. For example, these are the same borders of micro fields among the quantity micro fields of smaller and larger sizes, of minimal and maximal limits, dividing and undividing micro fields, they are the micro fields with the same borders between the singularity and plurality micro fields.

The list of all the micro fields divided in each of the structure of the three semi fields (either divided into parts, or minimal, namely the micro fields of the smallest sizes) shows that the poorest field in the semantic structure plan is the field of quantity of the signs. In the plan of contact in other semi fields the quantity field of the movement can be considered the quickest semi field. It includes into its composition, on one side, the micro fields which are peculiar for the quantity field of the things (objects), but on the other hand, it includes micro fields of other types - micro fields which are common for the quantity field of the signs. The indicated features of the field quantity give us possibility to determine its middling position in the structures of the quantity micro fields – the middling position between the quantity field of the things (objects) and quantity field of the signs.

During the analysis of expression plan of quantity macro fields, from the view of semantics, in the considered micro fields two types of the usage of language means are observed: either one of them is characterized by the fact that it is marked or the other being not marked, or both micro fields are marked. The commonness of the semantics of the quantity semi fields very often leads them to the commonness of the formal means – to the commonness of their structural components. In the quantity of formal components of different micro fields difference is observed.

The issue of language level of formal means to which the components of semi fields belong and associated with it, the nuclear of the semi fields and issue of their pe-

ripheral, the commonness in the character of formal elements of semi fields are observed, during the confrontation of the quantity field of the things (objects) with the quantity field of the movements. They include grammatic (morphological), lexicagrammatic, word-forming and lexicasyntactic means.

In the quantity field of signs there are means of grammar level – grammatic forms of the comparative degree of adjectives. The most universal field entering the composition of quantity field and the composition of all the micro fields are the means of lexical level. The special weight of word forming (affixal) means is too great.

It is difficult to isolate in the quantity micro field, because certain objective laws related to the specialization of the components manifest themselves only in separately – taken semi fields. We can distinguish two nuclear in the field of quantity of the things (objects): grammatical category of quantity and numeral. The difference in their usage often lies on the fact, whether the things possess indefinite or definite quantities.

In the field of quantity of the movement's nuclear manifests as word forming affixes, lexical means. In the field of the quantity of the signs, the grammatical category of comparative degree can be accepted as a nuclear.

Category of quantity in the system of language is subordinated to the categories of thingness, movement and sign. In different languages it shows the same collection of semantic signs manifesting itself as the confrontation of mutual ties with one another or as hierarchy. They give us possibility to distinguish the connection of the category of quantity with the category of thingness, movement and with the category of sign, and on the other hand they help us to discover the common activity of the numerated by us categories.

Conclusion.

Having generalized all the above-mentioned theses we may conclude that:

1. The expression plan of the quantity category in the investigated language is characterized by multi-functional collection of means of different levels.
2. The difference in the expression plan of the category of quantity shows itself in the mutual attitude of the types of means belonging to this category and in the semantic signs which they express, in the systematization of means of different types and in the specificity of some means peculiar to a concrete language.
3. The plan of contents of functional-semantic category of quantity is identical in different languages, but the plan of expression depending upon the general structural type of the language is more associated with the exceptional synthetic and exceptional analytic which exist in its type.

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Colon and American "moral realism" of the late twentieth century

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ABSTRACT

Article considers dialogue with the works of Leo Tolstoy in Saul Bellow and John Gardner, prominent representatives of the "moral realism" in US neo-realist tradition. Roll with a thick thoughts are especially significant in the moments moral insight (epiphany) in their novels. "Moral realism" does not exclude the artistic experiments, but the ethical challenges remain for this flow of paramount importance. The concept of "moral realism" has a significant history in American literature. It is often applied to the novel works of William Dean Howells (1837-1920), sometimes with the comment that his "righteousness" has several deliberate characters.

KEYWORDS: Tolstoy, Bellow, Gardner, "moral realism" neorealism, epiphany.

The fundamental "Literary history of the US", published by Columbia University in 1988, "houellsovsky" version of "moral realism" is mentioned in connection with the tradition of "contrast image of New York's wealth and ghetto", and the phenomenon as a whole is opposed, in particular, naturalism Norman Mailer. Staunch theoretician and practitioner of "moral realism" was Lionel Trilling, one of the most influential literary critics of America in the mid-twentieth century. In his famous report "manners, morals, and the novel" (1947), he complained that "we have no books, that raise in the minds of not only the issues of external conditions, but also about ourselves, leading us to a redefinition of their motives and ask us what may lie behind our good impulses". Trilling his thought developed in the "moral inertia" where thinking about the latent dangers of traditional patterns of behavior, which teaches classics as passive morality can lead to the horrors of Nazism [4.43-44]. Probably Trilling belongs to the term "moral realism", and principles of this direction critic sought to embody in his own prose [5.227- 238]. Today we can say that the "moral realism" has become an important part of the American neo-realism, which flourished in the 1970s and 1980s years, and to link this trend with names John. D. Salinger, Bernard Malamud, Saul Bellow, John Gardner, John Cheever, Raymond Carver. In the work of Saul Bellow and John Gardner important component in understanding the current moral values became a heritage of Leo Tolstoy.

In Saul Bellow's prose, classic American neo-realism, was awarded in 1976 the Nobel Prize for literature, dialogue with the Russian classics, including Tolstoy, occupies an important place. In his first famous novel, pikaresque "The Adventures of Augie March» (The Adventures of Augie March, 1953), Bellow tried to revive "the iconoclastic spirit of Mark Twain and HL Mencken "[8.1], and the element comic led relaxed tone Tolstoho references. Babushkaemigrantka taught grandson Ogi, there is no need to carry it from the library of Tolstoy's book, if it is not written "novel", she does not want to read his arguments about religion and "do not trust him as a family man, because the Countess was with him so many problems " [9.1]. Unlike my grandmother, who re-read "Anna Karenina," each year, Ogi Tolstoy hardly read (for a long time reading it depended on what he was able to steal the book in a store), but indirectly took his wisdom. When many years later, on the eve of his wedding a connoisseur of life he says Ogi continuity of love and adultery, he recalls Tolstoy's novel, but wants to believe in the possibility of adultery, though come to think that love is inseparable from suffering [9.484]. The growing history of freedom-loving and independent Chicagoans Ogi lot of travel, including a stay in Mexico, where he meets a Russian emigrant, "thrown Cossack chorus after the fight." Despite the condescending attitude toward the history of mishaps expat Bellow hero yet aware that his own love experiences are not comparable with the trials of exile and many others [9. 411-412]. From "my Cossack" Ogi first receives reproach of selfishness, and heard the same accusation from the familiar, think about its fairness [9.453]. The mention of the Cossacks on the background of wild nature, as well as images psevdotolstovtsev in other novels (see), creating allusive motif escape to rural life, which is the urban writer Saul Bellow takes an ironic tone.

Knowledge of the life of Augie March is not literature, he learned from the people with whom he had ever encountered. Starting with the famous "Duke» (Herzog, 1964), Bellow refers to the European tradition of ideological novel and creates a through image of an intellectual hero, often his alter ego, reflects on the moral climate of contemporary America, at the same time agreeing or disputing with many writers and philosophers, including Tolstoy. Professor Moses Duke in one of his emotional letters humanity asks the rhetorical question: "Do come infamous moment when moral feeling dies, conscience decomposes, and respect for freedom, law, public decency, the rest turns into cowardice, the decline, blood?" [11 . p 74].

Idealist intellectual, unable to organize any family or professional life, Moses Herzog anticipates idealistahudozhnika, the poet von Humboldt Fleischer's novel "Humboldt's Gift» (Humboldt's Gift, 1975). Unlike Moses, Humboldt does not agree with the idea of the king as a slave of history, arguing that "Tolstoy digress" and "the kings - the greatest ill. Manic depressive heroes tightened humanity in their orbit and reduce all mad "[12.6]. Constant companion of Humboldt, a successful writer Charlie Citrine has gone from the worship of the poet to complete disagreement with him in matters of art. Charlie realized quite early that the high moral pathos of the idol of his youth is not compatible with commercial success, and at the same time believed that he had found support for his views in Tolstoy.

The unnecessary comedy stories and just start to live "[12.49, 120]. Despair and madness almost forgotten poet convinces Charlie to correct his chosen life strategy itself.

Like many postwar writers of Jewish origin, Bellow could not avoid the topic of the Holocaust. In the novel "Planet Mr. Semmlera» (Mr. Sammler's Planet, 1970), the protagonist, who survived in a Polish concentration camp, in a conversation with a friend remembers a scene between General Davout and Pierre Bezukhov, which, due to the fact that they met the eyes, between them "established human relations "and they" realized that they were both children of humanity, they are brothers. " On the other question, whether he believes in the possibility of such an understanding, the old man returned from hell says that "deep sympathy" for such a belief, and adds: "When people think geniuses of humanity, they almost have to believe in a form of mental unity. If only it existed "[13.172]. Although the twentieth century. He made a violent adjustments in Tolstoy's philosophy of good and Bellow forced to argue with the Russian classics (see .: [14]), prayer for the dead Mr. Semmlera nephew, who ends the novel, conformable to Tolstoy that "our life is nothing else but the the pursuit of the good, that is, to God ". Semmler says that his nephew was much kinder than he had ever been, or will be, and "complied with the conditions of his contract," which in fact everyone knows: "This is true that we all know, Lord, that we know, what we know, we know, we know, "[13. p 287]. As noted by Joyce Carol Oates, this revelation of the hero "compels us to reread the whole novel, because we have changed during read and only in the final ready to start reading it." Semmler is "not only fulfilled the" conditions of his contract, "but also knows this, and knows why "[16]. The moment of epiphany (spiritual enlightenment) through a line passing through the prose of Tolstoy and elevating his favorite characters, gives extra depth and moral quest Bellow's heroes.

It is noteworthy that, when the post-colonial period of the 1980s boom Bellow asked about whether he reads "non-Western" writers, he allegedly said, "show me the Zulu Tolstoy, and I read it with pleasure." This interview was never published, but because of repeatedly cited out of context the expression "the Zulu Tolstoy" on Bellow's flurry of accusations of Orientalism, and the writer was forced to explain that he was trying only to show contrast doliteraturnyh and literary cultures (review the controversy surrounding this episode see. [18. p. 141-154]). Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) lived for two-thirds of the nineteenth century and early twentieth, Saul Bellow (1915-2005) - most of the twentieth century and early twenty-first, the two have known his lifetime worldwide fame. A descendant of immigrants from Russia, Saul Bellow was one of the most important mediators of Russian classics and especially the heritage of Tolstoy in a modern English-speaking culture. Life-affirming, Tolstoy pathos of his work Bellow expressed in the early essay "The Writer as a moralist" (1963): "We either want life continued or not. If we do not want it to continue, why write a book? "[19.62].

Saul Bellow was among the few American writers have not been subjected to sharp criticism in a kind of literary manifesto "moral realism", the book of John Gardner's "On the moral literature» (On Moral Fiction, 1978). Bellow Gardner accuses only

in the fact that he often acts as "essayist disguised as a man of letters", while many pisateleysovremennikov (John Barth, Thomas Pynchon, and others.) Fearlessly accused of immorality, especially sharply disputing software postmodern essays of John Barth's "exhaustion Literature» (The Literature of Exhaustion, 1967). Quoting Tolstoy, Gardner insists on life-affirming the role of art, calling it a "game against chaos and death, against entropy" [20.6]. The essay caused a wide resonance in American literary circles, and the public's reaction can be judged,

The formation of opinions on the art of John Gardner was preceded by his long dialogue with Tolstoy, which in varying degrees, pay attention to the US and Russian researchers (overview see .: [22]). Author negative review of one of the last novels of Gardner even quipped that writer "wanted to become an American Tolstoy <...>. He did not succeed, but he convinced many critics "[23. p 70]. Gardner first step in this direction was the novel "Resurrection» (The Resurrection, 1966), which is a polemical response to the eponymous novel by Russian classics.

Along with the "resurrection" Gardner began work published as separate stories, and only in 1973, the book was entirely subtitled "The pastoral novel» (Nickel Mountain: A Pastoral Novel) on the novel "Nickel Mountain", the head of which a few years. "Pastoral" Life of the American heartland in the mid-twentieth century. completely devoid of idealistic, and the only island of light in the atmosphere of alienation and religious fanaticism is a roadside cafe Henry Soames, "a huge and old as the mountains, and the same patient" [25. 288]. Soames felt "ugly and old" in forty-odd years, and the skin "an unhealthy shade of gray," gave him a resemblance to the grim nickel mountain, towering in the distance. But, despite the fatigue from his own heavy and the patient's body, Soames retained hope for the best, and with all my heart to respond to change, who offered him life. One day in early spring in his cafe had a girl, "as if by magic, like a crocus grown where there was snow yesterday" [25. 7]. Sixteen-year-old daughter knew Soames came to ask about the place of the waitresses. Soon, the heroine, is expecting a baby, leaving her young lover. Then Soames, first tried to arrange her marriage with his young friend, he overcomes fear, he makes an offer and the consent.

Echoes of "Anna Karenina", emerging in the motif of the rebirth of nature and rebirth of the soul (Tolstoy, for example. "Spring - time plans and assumptions, and went out into the yard, Levin, like a tree in spring, not yet knowing where and how will grow these young twigs and branches, prisoners poured into the kidneys, did not know well, for any enterprise in his beloved farm, he would start now, but felt that he was full of plans and assumptions of the nicest "[8. 171]), becomes noticeable after the wedding, the heroes of "nickel mountains." Own family has given a new meaning as Konstantin Levin's life, and the life of Henry Soames. For disclosure of the thought and Tolstoy, and Gardner accentuate the moment of shock that their characters feel when they see their wives after childbirth able to return from the other world in the earth. Tolstoy describes Levin Kitty in bed: "Her face, so bright, even more brightened, as he approached her. On her face was the same change from the earthly to the unearthly, which is on the face of the dead; but there's farewell meeting here "[15. 9. 308]. Comparable with the

description of his wife Kelly Soames: "She smiled from a distance, as if in fact died, gone where none of them could not catch up with her, and whispered:" Doctor, my husband - a good, good man. Tell him. Tell him I said so in my sleep. " She smiled again, a mysterious, suddenly sly, and closed her eyes. Henry closed his eyes "[25. 120]. Unlike Levin, Soames, first there was no reason to believe in the love of his wife. When in such a piercing moment Kelly pretended that took her husband's doctor and expressed its gratitude to Soames, she gave the family hope for happiness. further brightened as he approached her. On her face was the same change from the earthly to the unearthly, which is on the face of the dead; but there's farewell meeting here "[15. 9. 308]. Comparable with the description of his wife Kelly Soames: "She smiled from a distance, as if in fact died, gone where none of them could not catch up with her, and whispered:" Doctor, my husband - a good, good man. Tell him. Tell him I said so in my sleep. " She smiled again, a mysterious, suddenly sly, and closed her eyes. Henry closed his eyes "[25. 120]. Unlike Levin, Soames, first there was no reason to believe in the love of his wife. When in such a piercing moment Kelly pretended that took her husband's doctor and expressed its gratitude to Soames, she gave the family hope for happiness. further brightened as he approached her. On her face was the same change from the earthly to the unearthly, which is on the face of the dead; but there's farewell meeting here "[15. 9. 308]. Comparable with the description of his wife Kelly Soames: "She smiled from a distance, as if in fact died, gone where none of them could not catch up with her, and whispered:" Doctor, my husband - a good, good man. Tell him. Tell him I said so in my sleep. " She smiled again, a mysterious, suddenly sly, and closed her eyes. Henry closed his eyes "[25. 20]. Unlike Levin, Soames, first there was no reason to believe in the love of his wife. When in such a piercing moment Kelly pretended that took her husband's doctor and expressed its gratitude to Soames, she gave the family hope for happiness. On her face was the same change from the earthly to the unearthly, which is on the face of the dead; but there's farewell meeting here "[15. 9. 308]. Comparable with the description of his wife Kelly Soames: "She smiled from a distance, as if in fact died, gone where none of them could not catch up with her, and whispered:" Doctor, my husband - a good, good man. Tell him. Tell him I said so in my sleep. " She smiled again, a mysterious, suddenly sly, and closed her eyes. Henry closed his eyes "[25.120]. Unlike Levin, Soames, first there was no reason to believe in the love of his wife. When in such a piercing moment Kelly pretended that took her husband's doctor and expressed its gratitude to Soames, she gave

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Gardner, like Tolstoy, in spite of his famous maxim, showed that all of the family and are happy and unhappy in his own way. Tolstoy's "family idea" was developed in the famous novel Gardner "October Light» (October Light, 1976). The main characters of this novel - people are very elderly, Sally in his eighties, and her brother James - in his seventies. Widow, Sally had to return to her parents' house, inherited his brother, uncompromising conservative. At the beginning of the novel of the disorder caused by the very different concepts of life and long-standing grievances culminated James fired a gun into the TV, in his opinion, the source of evil, waving a log, had driven his sister to a room on the top floor and locked the door behind her. The next morning he tried no matter how nothing had happened to release his sister, without giving any excuses, but she decided to declare war on him and did not go out of his prison. In prison Sally began to read a single book in the room which turned out: a novel about the smugglers, which accidentally gets frustrated samoubiysaintellektual. Shortly before the suicide attempt, he asked his psychiatrist question, "What did we do wrong?", To which he responded with the phrase "Tolstoy also asked ourselves about it" [26.23]. Sally remembers this dialogue and repeats it to himself, not especially pondering the meaning of [26.31-32]. She and her brother had never read the book, it was necessary to go through a lot of turmoil (fault of their own suffered a heart attack at their old friend, a daughter of James fell into the trap prepared for him Sully, and almost died)

Analyzing the features of the structure of "War and Peace", the American comparativist Martin Bidnyi as a "unifying center" of the novel singled out "epiphanic pattern", in which significant natural principle [27.171]. Whereas for many heroes of the epic insights related to the understanding of history and man's place in it in a textbook

episode with the oak emphasis on the bright sense of the value of life which has arisen, including through the personification of the tree as an organic element. This episode is in tune with the scene illumination chemto James Page, in the final Gardner novel. Old farmer, closing for the winter hives, suddenly back feels alien presence and, looking back, he sees standing on the hind legs of a huge bear with a white muzzle. "Two of the ancient creatures' long look at each other. At this point, Gardner uses Tolstoy reception estrangement, switching the point of view of a man on the animal: the bear as though thinking, "where did the old man, and what is its purpose," and then calmly began to eat honey. Then the old farmer reached for the gun, but "something has pulled the gun up," and the shot hit the sky, as if a higher power did not allow the wanton destruction of a living being. Bear jumped up and "began to shake, just as before the old man," and so it seemed like a beast, "he said clearly and reproachfully:" Oh, James, James' "[26.391-392]. Concluding this phrase novel by John Gardner leaves hope for a change of the hero who survived the union with the other creations of nature. In his work, the American writer came from a dispute with Tolstoy to the development of his life-affirming, pantheistic philosophy and poetics. "Where did the old man, and what is its purpose," and then calmly began to eat honey. Then the old farmer reached for the gun, but "something has pulled the gun up," and the shot hit the sky, as if a higher power did not allow the wanton destruction of a living being. Bear jumped up and "began to shake, just as before the old man," and so it seemed like a beast, "he said clearly and reproachfully:" Oh, James, James' "[26.391-392]. Concluding this phrase novel by John Gardner leaves hope for a change of the hero who survived the union with the other creations of nature. In his work, the American writer came from a dispute with Tolstoy to the development of his life-affirming, pantheistic philosophy and poetics. "Where did the old man, and what is its purpose," and then calmly began to eat honey. Then the old farmer reached for the gun, but "something has pulled the gun up," and the shot hit the sky, as if a higher power did not allow the wanton destruction of a living being. Bear jumped up and "began to shake, just as before the old man," and so it seemed like a beast, "he said clearly and reproachfully:" Oh, James, James' "[26.391-392]. Concluding this phrase novel by John Gardner leaves hope for a change of the hero who survived the union with the other creations of nature. In his work, the American writer came from a dispute with Tolstoy to the development of his life-affirming, pantheistic philosophy and poetics. as if a higher power did not allow the wanton destruction of a living being. Bear jumped up and "began to shake, just as before the old man," and so it seemed like a beast, "he said clearly and reproachfully:" Oh, James, James' "[26.391-392]. Concluding this phrase novel by John Gardner leaves hope for a change of the hero who survived the union with the other creations of nature. In his work, the American writer came from a dispute with Tolstoy to the development of his life-affirming, pantheistic philosophy and poetics. as if a higher power did not allow the wanton destruction of a living being. Bear jumped up and "began to shake, just as before the old man," and so it seemed like a beast, "he said clearly and reproachfully:" Oh, James, James' "[26.391-392]. Concluding this phrase novel by John Gardner leaves hope for a change of the hero who sur-

vived the union with the other creations of nature. In his work, the American writer came from a dispute with Tolstoy to the development of his life-affirming, pantheistic philosophy and poetics. the surviving unity with other creations of nature. In his work, the American writer came from a dispute with Tolstoy to the development of his life-affirming, pantheistic philosophy and poetics. the surviving unity with other creations of nature

Epiphanic tradition in contemporary literature, including the US, some critics rightly traced back to Tolstoy's story "The Death of Ivan Ilyich." Joe David Bellamy finds that the heroes of Raymond Carver's also possible to say that their life was "the simplest and most common and the most horrible" [28.191]. Carver has repeatedly expressed admiration for the stories of Tolstoy and Chekhov [29.46, 213], but the motive of sudden insight, as well as creative style of American minimalist, probably dates back to Chekhov, and not Tolstoy's tradition. Gunter Leopoldt analyzing "epiphanic moments" in prose Carver, correlates them with the American neo-realist tradition of the 1980s and, in particular, draws attention to the acclaimed novel by Tom Wolfe's "Bonfire of the Vanities» (The Bonfire of the Vanities, 1987), in which, starting from allusive title, attempts to revive the traditions of the European social realism. Leopoldt calls Wolfe hero, Sherman McCoy, "tragicomic yappiversiey Ivan Ilyich" [30.535]. Approval of a controversial, since "tragicomic yuppie" opens only the senselessness of the material world, not metaphysical insight, but is notable for himself the pathos of modern transnational comparative studies, looking for sources of many phenomena in the Russian classics.

Analysis dialogue with Tolstoy in the works of two prominent representatives of the American "moral realism" Saul Bellow and John Gardner allows you to see the importance of Russian classics for their creativity. For intelligent Bellow novels characterized by direct inclusion in the text of Tolstoy's sentences with arguments of their own humanistic ideas. This dialogue sometimes polemical Thus, in the second half of the twentieth century. it was impossible to fully embrace the idealistic Tolstoyan philosophy of good. Being an urban writer, Bellow ironically interprets Tolstoyan pastoral, contraindicated, in his opinion, the inhabitants of the modern metropolis. This feature distinguishes the Bellow of John Gardner, who grew up and always prefer to live in the agrarian Midwest Province. For Gardner, like Tolstoy, proximity to the nature of the desired element in the shower harmony. For moralistic literature important moment epiphany that in Bellow is anthropocentric, and Gardner - pantheistic. With the tradition of Tolstoy's prose can be linked and other American neo-realists, who was no stranger to artistic experiments, including postmodern, but the ethical problem remained of paramount importance to them.

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Literature and painting in art criticism: "Poetry" painting"

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ABSTRACT

For the first time in an article presented a comprehensive study on the interaction between literature and painting in a critical legacy A.N. Maikova. The second article shows that the painting becomes representative materials to clearly understand the issues relevant to the development of literature, enriching it with the previously inaccessible imaging techniques depicted. Art critic A.N. Maikova is a unique document of the verbal culture of the middle of XIX century, Which reproduces inside the process of enrichment of poetic and plastic arts, and allows you to see how went the emergence of new methods of literary creation.

KEYWORDS: art criticism, literature, painting, poetry, plastic, ecphrasis visualization.

In the context of the main trends of development of the artistic culture of the middle of the XIX century. An article Maikova about exhibitions at the Imperial Academy of Arts, written by the poet in the period of aesthetic self-determination, are a unique fact Russian verbal culture, reflecting the process of enrichment of poetic and plastic arts and revealing features of the poetics of becoming Russian psychological prose. 1840e's. in a sense become epoch cultural crossroads between romanticism and realism, between short poems and prose. This particular situation has forced writers and artists feel the common challenges facing them. Both art sought to answer the question of how to overcome the theatrical rhetoric and pathos, and the means at their disposal means to reproduce reality in all its fullness dialectical and difficulties. And literature, and art to solve this problem had to give up playing conditional rhetorical the set of images and plot schemes, the total of which require regulatory aesthetics with its frozen concepts and separation from living reality of fluid [5.509-521]. The principal novelty art

infinitely varying playback tasks of everyday life experience disability caused acute traditional set of techniques and the necessity to introduce ways adequate transmission genuine depth everyday life neritoricheskimi means available to the art of speech and the plastic arts. Unity challenges facing literature and painting, with the obvious difference in language arts and two opposite sets of Fine used tools and techniques generated a surprising effect in which the two art steel and synergies [6]. No coincidence that in 1840e years. Literature and art have found common ground on the one hand, in a physiological essay refers to the verbal depiction of pictures of life around him, and on the other - to intensify in the years the genre of artistic illustrations of works of literary art. A striking example of this steel illustration EE Bernardskogo and AA Agin to the poem, NV Gogol's "Dead Souls" or the history of the novel, Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers, "which grew out of the idea of publishers print cycle of cartoons famous graphic R. Seymour, accompanied by their signatures budding essayist. As a result, the illustrations of the concept discussions Seymour committed suicide, being unable to accept the settings suggested by Dickens, who wanted to see a continuation of engravings of his ideas. It is known that, when choosing a new illustrator, Dickens rejected the candidacy of U. Thackeray, arguing this is the fact that the readers of "Pickwick" will not be able to smile at them to set up visual images [7.78-79].

The next step in the development of the subject matter of another art is a device alien to artistic techniques to the image of the world in literature and painting, with the result that literature has become iconic, and the fine art began to absorb the narrative beginning, it was capable of means available to him to reflect novelistic intrigue and, more more importantly, deep inner feelings of the characters, revealing in their arsenal of tools visualized the possibility of concise, clear and expressive governmental indication that, it would seem quite impossible to convey by means of the plastic arts, ie, to point out what is happening in the human soul. A striking example of this in the Russian culture of 1840s. were portraits and drawings by K.P. Bryullov, genre scenes PA Fedotova and other artists.

In turn in 1850-1870e years. Russian and European psychological prose in the works of some of its most prominent representatives again go the way of Fine Arts, discovering a huge psychological potential of expressive detail, portrait, landscape, etc.

In the context of the history of Russian verbal culture is most clearly manifested in the quality of the work of I.A. Goncharov, I.S. Turgenev, to a lesser extent - in L.N. Tolstoy, whose "dialectic of the soul" in its methodological and aesthetic nature turned out to be closer to verbalize, not visualized method of transmitting information (diaries, letters, confessions, and not image). In creativity FM Dostoevsky finds himself the synthesis of these approaches, due to the specifics of each case, the artistic problem to be solved by the author. This largely determined the originality of the writer's style, which is known to contemporaries often described as verbose and careless [8.259]. For example, in many fragments of the novel "Poor People" Dostoevsky is revealed as, other seemingly appealing to the potential beginning of the confessional, but it essentially transforms under the influence of needs without unnecessary rhetoric expressively play the characters surrounding space. The very form of the epistolary novel and the image is "not really a hero, and his identity as a reality of the second order" [9].

Maikova circle in the second half of the 1840s. a tradition of discussion, written works [10.376-377]. Creative experiments Dostoevsky, Goncharov, A. & EP Maikova there was obtained a comprehensive understanding, corrected as a result of observations made by each other. It was at this time and in this context the added conceptual setting young criticism. In this regard, the critical legacy of AN Maikova is a unique material that reproduces this process of mutual enrichment of the two from within the arts and allows you to see how went the emergence of new methods of literary creation. Poetomhudozhnikom written articles combine theoretical reflection on the subject and poetic experiment.

A special place in the exhibition reviews Majkowskis occupy describe paintings that attracted the attention of visitors and become an event in the development of Russian painting school. It is these fragments are of particular value in the framework of the topic. Rising in its genre nature to ekphrasis, they become a field of direct interaction between the plastic and poetic, experimental area, genre and stylistic search, a representative for both language arts and for art criticism, are formed in those years its statualnye signs [11.10]. In the European literature of the XIX century. traditional genres regulatory poetics and rhetorical obtained new understanding, embedding in synthetic forms epoch art literature. One such heavily used genre forms, on the basis of the genre definition of "review of the paintings presented at the exhibition", we can assume that the article is a kind of chain ecphrasis organized in a specific structure of the logic of the

movement from one genre to another. However, it is not. Maikova articles differ significantly from the publication of this kind, each year to appear in the November issue of Petersburg newspapers and magazines in 1830-1840h years. According to critics, they open up a new stage in the development of Russian art criticism [16. S. 74; 17.59-60]. A distinctive feature of reviews Maikova becomes descriptive and fundamentally problematic nature, serving the task of aesthetic education of Russian society, overcoming the "precariousness of judgments" and the creation of the public an adequate idea of the history of art [18. S. 87, 89-93]. The young critic begins its activities to form a clear idea of how to achieve this. The basis of his concept is the assertion of historicism in the view of the phenomenon of artistic culture. Any work must be understood in the context of cultural epoch gave rise to it, in relation to the works of predecessors, contemporaries and followers. [19] Adoption of the rule of the principle of historicism in the interpretation of cultural facts Maikova leads to the problem of modern art content [20]. This is largely devoted to an article published in the eleventh issue of the journal "Notes of the Fatherland" for 1849 introducing the concept of "the spirit of the century", the critic reveals under the impact of the development of scientific knowledge and changes in the content of spiritual life of each era formed a unique historical content of the art as it relates to the distinctive features of national life, acquiring its unique form in Italy, Spain, France, the Netherlands [21.25-32].

Position criticism deeply thought-out and well founded: it is impossible to adequately judge the works of contemporary Russian art, not clear about it, what is required of the art modern life. Understanding the causes of this problem Maikova recognize retrograde positions of the European Academy of Painting and beliefs of the majority of modern critics, who see in the eclecticism of the content of painting the past decades unconditional drop this art form ([2124-25] et al.).

Installation on the aesthetic education of Russian society makes significant changes to Maikov in the traditional format of a review article about the exhibition. Every time critic stops at a certain istorikoteoreticheskoy problem of providing a framework for talking about art in general or suggest the works presented at the exhibition.

There are many descriptions. Each of these is of interest and has a "facial expression nonshared" (EA Baratynsky) as solves a set of aesthetic and, implicitly, didactic problems due to not only the genre of the common units,

but also the specificity of the subject matter. Most often drawn attention to criticism of the works of genre painting, refers to the image of everyday life and proximity searches realistic literature of the time, as well as landscape, portrait and historical. Interest in the latter is double conditionality. On the one hand, historical painting was recognized by the European Academy of canonical genre and high contrasted landscape and genre, the interest of which, according to the theorists and critics, witness of a profound crisis of Contemporary Art [21.24-25, 31-33]. Paintings of historical genre continually presented at exhibitions, as it is the qualification works of students of the Academy, allowed them to get a certain status and the possibility of studying abroad. On the other hand, in the works of several artists of the historical genre began to undergo significant changes to meet modern needs of the crop: it is deprived of formal interpretations of the plot, pathos and theatrics, and was filled with a deep psychological content, raises a picture of the historical genre to a new level, making it dialectically versatile, capacious comprehension image object. Traces of the new approach in the works of several artists of the historical genre began to undergo significant changes to meet modern needs of the crop: it is deprived of formal interpretations of the plot, pathos and theatrics, and was filled with a deep psychological content, raises a picture of the historical genre to a new level, making it dialectically versatile, capacious comprehension of the subject image. Traces of the new approach in the works of several artists of the historical genre began to undergo significant changes to meet modern needs of the crop: it is deprived of formal interpretations of the plot, pathos and theatrics, and was filled with a deep psychological content, raises a picture of the historical genre to a new level, making it dialectically versatile, capacious comprehension of the subject image. Traces of the new approach the interpretation of the historical genre Mike finds in the works of several painters of XVII-XIX centuries., including the works of students of the Academy.

An important event in the academic exhibition in 1847 is the appearance pattern PA for Maikova Rizzoni "little market". She dedicated the first volume ecphrasis characterized notable originality in a series of such experiments criticism. Here are fragments:

Howevr, venerable reader, instead of listening to the chatter of rolls, dividing in the desert race in the paintings of our artists, rather than wander through the halls of the Academy, may it please you to hear a little story .. sorry about one small official. <...> Sometimes it comes out of the house in the legal holiday in the garden.

First, the guy had a row with a woman; man already tipsy and with a bulb in his bosom for a snack; woman, are not sober, seated himself and sold "fellows" and "gentlemen" boiled potatoes. Of potatoes and steam was rising in all directions. Word for word, ended with the man disagreed and gave cuff Baba, why a woman is bent, dropped by iron, which was a potato; potatoes scattered, the woman began to howl and curse than ever. To the aid of her shoved *torgovkakumushka*, just a walking fashion shop for a certain kind of fashionistas: laden rags all kinds, old clothes, chintz hoods, skirts, slung her over his shoulder; on the head, over and above its ordinary handkerchief draped selling women's hat, which would have coveted not only maids and girls *pisarshi* but *koekakie* official's. Snub-nosed gossip began to raise a woman, like nowhere policeman; *podchastok* tied already thin rope and hand *muzhikaobidchika* that after a moment of revelry humbly, as allowed by the evil turn language, tries shall declare his innocence: "I say, they say, was not involved ...", but the policeman did not heed, and, clutching his sword in righteous indignation even know screams: "you are not to be shown." "Do not show", - says the portly *Sbitenschik* currently passing by.

Our little official sees it all, and maybe so myself *koekakie* philosophical arguments about who is to blame *istinnoto*, man or woman. But that's beside the same for most back *podchastka* that linked man sitting at table, throwing shoulder's coat, a hat like an inverted flower pot, another man; and then the third; <...> No one *nuzhdishki* no, that would be with a woman and a man, although it may be, and listened to the quarrel and incite a fight; all subdued and turned each to his work: <...> In a drinking house that right, the phenomenon of police, apparently made an impression: one man leaned been quietly to the window to look side, which strives to "his excellency", but from heavy legs and in his head and pulled the window cap falls with the head on the street, and he remained at the window. Yes, the other, his fellow countryman, or something, He jumped without cherish the porch with *kosushkoy* in his hand and shouts something *Vanyukha*. And it vset noticed our Ivan, and something sad, like a smile of compassion, flickered on his face ... your will, it is not quite an ordinary little official; Only one, and he had missed, causing him and there was a story we want to tell that immediately in the vicinity was still a man, his cunning - was *Rizzoni* artist whose stage in the "institution" you have to remember last year's show; he spied on the whole scene, not even missed and Ivan Petrovich, and carried

her cunning brush on canvas "[22.76-78]. Only one, and he had missed, causing him and there was a story we want to tell that immediately in the vicinity was still a man, his cunning - was Rizzoni artist whose stage in the "institution" you have to remember last year's show; he spied on the whole scene, not even missed and Ivan Petrovich, and carried her cunning brush on canvas "[22.76-78]. Only one, and he had missed, causing him and there was a story we want to tell that immediately in the vicinity was still a man, his cunning - was Rizzoni artist whose stage in the "institution" you have to remember last year's show; he spied on the whole scene, not even missed and Ivan Petrovich, and carried her cunning brush on canvas "[22.76-78].

Position criticism, manifested in the choice of the picture describing the strategy suggests that the painting becomes Maikova not only the object of critical analysis, but also representative of materials to reflect on issues relevant to contemporary literature.

The author deliberately excludes secondary traits traditionally inherent in ekphrasis. Based on the experience of fine arts, Maykovpoet experiments, recreating images of the visual range by means of artistic expression. Reductions exposed not only accepted ekphrasis rhetorical frame, but also the mediating essay-description of the observer's position. Author creates visual images, trying to get as close to the object, providing the illusion of authenticity, and pass with the substantial depth of the visible, all that is behind the visual in нравственнопсихологического and philosophical content of the image object. Consequently, the description of the picture is converted into a verbal sketch scenes from Russian vernacular life. ekphrasis traditions here are significant rethinking of current under the influence of the aesthetic tendencies of the time. External visual becomes valuable not in itself, but as a reflection of the inner life, an indication of hidden from the eyes processes.

Mike creates verbal equivalent Rizzoni picture, revealing all of its substantial features, correctly noticed watchful eye of the painter. The main causes of this approach lie in the criticism of the absolute uniqueness "Tolkuchego market" for the Russian school of painting at that time. Not by chance at the end of the passage, to dot the «i» and calling the reader to the author, Mike emphasizes the undeniable merits of the described product: knowledge of Russian common people life, the accuracy of image detail, thoroughness finishes - everything that allows the film to tell "how in the most interesting novel this case Tolkuchem on the market ":

"This painting Russian manners you are used to meet only in Gogol; Rejoice same now that he appeared to have Gogolzhivopisets - City Rizzoni (my italics -. OS) "[22.79].

Striking subtle stylistic treatment of this passage, lifting description "Tolkuchego market" Rizzoni to the level of independent work of art. Curious composition and arrangement of this fragment in the beginning Mike laconically and expressively reproduces the central scene of the painting, organizing her story, then as succinctly and clearly prescribes background scenes, paying attention to all watched the scene and turning them into characters that are relevant to the implementation of the general idea of the work . As a result, a small fragment in front of us there is a detailed, deep, psychologically capacious image of everyday household situations, which grows to the generalized characteristics of Russian folksy manners in general.

Obviously, the particular importance in this passage is the image of the witness, the little clerk, watched the scene and warming him with his human feeling.

Such empathy, allowing Gogol and Hogarth master "depth look permeable far in human life" [22. FROM . 36], justifies the artist's appeal to image defects and shortcomings of modern life and distinguishes the true artist from dagerrotipista, turns it, according to the critic, in a caring mother, who with love and compassion reveals flaws to his favorite child and motivates him to moral improvement, rather than admiring the defect [24.35].

Interest criticism to the iconic power of the word is associated with its own creative practice. Feeling transitionality aesthetic situations in his work Mike was looking for new ways to neritoricheskogo mediated artistic research of life, allowing the plastic to recreate the richness of forms and convey the complexity and depth of the inner content. These trends define the artistic originality of his poetry and prose 1840s. Therefore, in the art, as well as in the literature, sharp rejection Maikova cause oratory and theatrical (e.g., pictures of David and his followers) [13.38-39, 45; 21. S. 31-32]. They critic opposes paintings depicting moments of everyday life in all its diversity, full of life, thoughts, feelings. It attracts Maikova live content in the film Rizzoni. It causes a significant rethinking of the traditional rhetorical description of the picture. Losing mediating genre framework created critic verbal image becomes more meaningful capacity since makes the reader

after the critic going from the external to the internal content of the scene connecting usual technique perception iconic characters.

Created by the author reviews ecphrasis reveal the inside mechanism of the development of methods of verbal drawing in the literature. The description of the paintings Mike is suitable not only as a critic, but as a poet he is making an attempt to transfer *mezhsimioticheskogo* reproducing content of a work of fine art by means of artistic expression. Criticism is important not only to describe the picture by doing the rhetorical exercise, but to comprehend the experience of fine arts in the reproduction of external circumstances and internal content of any life stage and practically possible to master this experience. Consequently, the description of the painting in the articles Maikov becomes a kind of creative experiment, reflecting the major tendencies of modern verbal art.

It is obvious, however, that the critic is giving way to the artist. All descriptions of scenes pictures have virtually no means rhetorical displays the author's position, so that the traditional essay-description here is converted into an image, a verbal painting. Rhetorical principle, reflecting the movement of eyes and criticism of the logic of his thoughts, is significantly reduced or eliminated entirely as an exploded ecphrasis Rizzoni picture. Mike does not describe, and draw word. Importantly, for all the interest to a visual, the outer shape of the main interest is not Maikova outer shell and an inner latent her content of interest to the essence of the scene. In the above picture Rizzoni is specifically mentioned in the beginning: the critic offers the reader no physiological sketches, and "a story about an official."

Noted by a critic of the author's sympathy for what is happening leads to another important change introduced by Maikov in the traditional form ecphrasis: he loses the static characteristic of the works of art are always passed a single moment of life. This approach has been characterized for the early poems of the poet as the original, and with ancient sources ("bas-relief" Tell me whose shuttle to the rock still sails ") [12.119-121]. Interest in the psychological content of the scene fragment deprives statics and makes a significant processuality. All created Maikov describing narrative paintings. This is especially noticeable in ecphrasis devoted to paintings, conveying profound psychological content of the selected scene. Note that this is not fiction criticism, developing the content of what he saw. From the point of view of Maikov, task of the modern artist is a psychological study of a selected topic. It is so deeply modern quality differed all the paintings that have become the subject of articles describing the criticism. Thus, under

the influence of a particular author's task rhetorical form ecphrasis undergoing significant changes: making processuality, Mike not only posted genre tradition, rooted in the writings of Philostratus, but expressed that there is in the picture, disclosed by the artist with the help of available means of visual range. It is curious that such a wealth of psychological content in understanding Maikova may differ pictures of any genre, even on mythological subjects, like the famous picture KP Bryullov "Diana and Endymion" [25.136] as sense-start will not possess the plot,

Stressing the importance of mastering the experience of modern literature in the context of the development of the fine arts and the urgent need to appeal to artists depicting scenes of everyday life, Mike uses the phrase at the end of the name of the current literary trend, affirms the principle of realistic aesthetics. The critic also points to the need for substantial completeness artwork, a deep understanding of the artist chosen plot. It becomes a guarantee that the information encoded by means of visual range, can be read. He sees as genuine artists (such Brullov *hudozhnikimysliteli* by definition Maikova) are able to overcome this intrinsic property of the fine arts as depicted static moment, which he repeatedly wrote in his articles [27.122]. Thought-out to the smallest detail the content of the picture, the author sympathy expressed in the subject of the image and converts up reality in the true work of art, it leads to the fact that "we will look at the picture with curiosity, with affection, let us read it" [22.75].

Because of this, giving a positive assessment *kakoylibo* picture for accurate transmission of their impressions Mike resorts to literary analogies and uses the names of literary genres. For example, a realistic painting of Flanders and Holland critic calls "the epic of the Middle Ages" [21.30-31]. A.F. picture Chopin "Saul and David", to understand in as much detail as the "little market" Rizzoni, in his perception becomes "beautiful elegy, captivating Jewish melody Byron and Thomas Moore" [23. S. 67]; picture Meyer, depicting a girl with a sly staring at the viewer because of an open book, Mike compares with the "whole anthological poem or a good sonnet, one of those which, in the words of Voltaire, are good epic poem" [23. S. 69]. *Hudozhnikommyslitelem* greatest, a true master of such a profound reading of the story, adequate to the task of contemporary art, said Mike K. Bryullov, who managed to make "all the subjects who have reached in an age of academic classicism extreme dryness and inflate the life and the beauty of its accidents and grace" [23. S. 69]. That profound thought of the

artist, as embodied by means of visual range, allows you to see at the same moment depicted the whole story, complete variety of manifestations of life.

Using ecphrasis as one of the main types of text in zhanrovostilevyh structure Majkowskis exhibitions reviews due not only to the objective fact: the very subject of articles, requires the introduction of descriptions of paintings, but also the most important trends in the development of culture in the middle of XIX century, prepared the search for new means of dia. The symplectic diverse portrayals in art alive and mobile reality in all its manifold manifestations. The creative mind Maikova conversation about painting is related to their own creative quest, with a reflection on the contemporary literature of the novelty of issues that confronted the writer the time of an adequate understanding of their artistic methods. Features cultural situation era confront literature and painting tasks, for which is the actual experience of mutual enrichment of the two arts. Painting becomes Maikova representative materials to more clearly understand the issues that are important for the development of literature, opens up new possibilities of literature itself, enriching it with the previously inaccessible imaging techniques depicted. Built in a review article, ekfrsis becomes adequate form of realization of these new opportunities, and at the same time latent continuation of their theoretical understanding. This experience is of fundamental importance in the context of the formation of the stylistic diversity of Russian realistic prose of the XIX century., Connecting the breadth of coverage of life phenomena and their dialectical thinking, the capacity of the essay describing a deep psychological research scene. Productivity undertaken Maikov experience creative thinking imaging potential in the context of art literature will demonstrate in his work *druzyaedinomyshlenniki* Maikova FM Dostoyevsky [26. S. 99] and Ivan Goncharov (a vivid example in this regard - the first part of the novel "Oblomov", an early version of which was discussed in a circle, with the participation Maikova Val.N. Maikova).

Thus, the phrase "painting poetry" and "poetry painting" are mid-XIX century. not only metaphorical nomination which characterize associative perceived substantial features works of art, but are the essential features of the new literature and painting, combining the most concrete art. Poetry and wider artistic expression, standing in front of the task objective picture of life, turned to the experience of fine art, as if they followed him. Paintings same feeling epochal task of reproducing the inner content of the depicted persons, objects and phenomena, penetration into the essence of things, recreating the entire informative completeness of standing behind the external

forms, on the contrary, turn to the experience of literature and available through her means of expression began to express in the form of indirect neritorizirovannoy deep inner feelings of characters, intense dramatic situations or, on the contrary, serenity and carelessness. Examples of this are the works of writers and artists and keen interest, which they showed to the creativity of each other.

articles Maikova unfolding process of forming a new type of cultural thinking, precedes the opening of the humanities in the second half of XX century., especially structuralism, semiotics, descriptive practices. Already in his diary Maikova formed attempt perception of the city as an artefact or text. With this in his diary and letters appear curious reading of the cathedrals of Paris and ensembles as objects of cultural history [13. FROM . 22-26, 46-48]. Articles Mike takes this approach: describing a picture, it reads pictorial texts, translating them into a system of verbal encoding. This is - the beginning of a long process of formation of new methodological principles of human sciences, which have developed in the XX century, the discovery of the internal mechanisms of culture, their explication.. This approach is possible because of the special nature of the experimental articles and features of consciousness of their author.

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Sermon as a kind of public speeches

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Abstract

The article is devoted to one of actual problems of modern linguistics, namely, the role of language, including prosodic means a higher degree of impact on the audience. The article analyzes the main characteristics and features of the sermon as the public speaking: goal orientation, participants, pragmatic goal range of linguistic resources. Even twenty years ago, religious subjects in our country are practically a taboo subject for linguistic research. However, the sermon as a type of public speech is of considerable interest for the study of rhetorical features of this genre. It should be noted the almost complete absence of studies on the modern-sounding English-language sermons, which leads to the relevance of the work in this direction.

KEYWORDS: Sermon goal, the participants, the range of linguistic resources.

Sermon is integral Christian service, and most Protestant denominations - its central point. The doctrine of the sermon is the subject of a special theological science - homiletics.

Classical homiletics provides the following definition of preaching:

"The church is preaching it religious-didactic character, with which the priest turns to the faithful during the service." [H. Robinson, 2005 14] Educational and didactic task of pastoral words: to discover and bring to the consciousness of the Christian faith of believers of the truth, to encourage students to conform their lives to the Christian doctrine, to rethink their lives and find a way to the light.

N.B. Mechkovskaya considers sermon fundamental genre of religious communication. "Since the beginning of the preaching of the doctrine begins to live in the consciousness of a community of people. If the word of God, to hear the prophet - is a mystical

"Initial shove" in the origin of religion, the sermon in which the Prophet (mentor) brings God's Word to people, this is the "second push", and not mystical, but it is observed. Religion as a mystical communication process begins with the preaching of the teachings of the people "[Mechkovskaya NB, 1998, 205].

According to foreign gomiletov, in particular James Braga and James Means, modern liturgical sermon differs versatility associated with its multifaceted nature. The following important functions of preaching can be identified:

1. Worship.

Preaching is primarily liturgical act, an integral part of the church service. Often, the preaching in some churches is held even in the absence of parishioners.

2. Religious Education.

For the majority of the congregation, especially those who attend only Sunday Mass, the sermon is the only source of religious information.

3. Preachy (religious upbringing).

Religious education and the broadcasting of Christian values are a priority of the Church as a social institution. Preaching as a work of didactic orientation, aims at spiritual and moral education of the congregation, the realization of Christian maxims in the daily life of the flock.

4. The function of the emotional impact.

The range of emotions induced by the preaching is very broad: a skilled preacher can inspire the congregation to perform charitable acts to create a festive, jubilant mood of the day Christian holiday, cause a feeling of deep remorse, etc.

5. The combining.

Liturgical preaching largely contributes to the unity of the church community. The very fact that a joint listening, thinking, experience a unifying effect on the congregation.

In every single sermon is reflected several functions from the list, one or two are dominant. The goal of every sermon receives specific wording depending on which function comes to the fore [Means J., 1996, 55].

There are many approaches to the classification of sermons, which vary depending on the denominations, approaches to the understanding of preaching as a specific field of communication. English gomilety offer the

following classification of the thematic point of view: the dogmatic, biblical, moralnoeticheskie, church and social and ceremonial.

Dogmatic preaching explain to believers the most important Christian concepts of truth, the law of faith. The doctrine of the atoning sacrifice of Christ for the salvation of mankind, the coming Day of Judgment, death and resurrection of Christ, original sin, etc. The focus of each such preaching is primarily , the image of God, but with some dogmatic preaching consider the relationship of God and man in human terms. God loves people but maybe this man, for some reason, God causes aversion, which explains his suffering (though eventually he will get salvation through the love of God)? Preacher rejects this view and argues that God loves every human being has for what it is, what it refers to each of his creations with the greatest sympathy.

Biblical preaching are the focus of certain Biblical events that are subject to interpretation, analysis, commentary preacher.

Ethical sermon help members build their lives, relationships with God and others, in accordance with the truths of the Christian faith.

Sermons Church and community programs reflect the position of the Church in relation to specific events in the parish, in the country and the world at large. Subjects such preaching has the greatest topicality: it is the problem of war and peace, poverty and wealth, misery and disease, and more. As a rule, the preacher sensitively responds to what matters to his parishioners. Often in the sermons of this kind highlights points that parishioners do not pay enough attention to in everyday life.

Ceremonial sermon accompany baptism, confirmation, funerals, wedding and other ceremonies. Subjects such sermons most predictable. It should be noted that the composition of the audience, which is intended ceremonial sermon usually differs significantly from the familiar to preacher [Ivoilova N.Y 2003, 30].

As the researchers note modern English sermon, the distinguishing feature of the communicative act of preaching is the unusual structure of its participants. Traditional sender (preacher) and the destination (the congregation) involve the participation of the third "hidden communicant" - a God who acts simultaneously as a "hidden nadadresant" and "hidden nadadresat". "Nadadresatnost 'preaching is that the preacher stands in particular as a bridge between God and man, bringing the Word of God to the people. "Nadadresatsiya" is embodied in the reference to God in prayer, often anticipating or ending theme sermon, for example:

"May the words of my mouth and the meditation of all our hearts and minds be now and always acceptable in your sight, Lord our strength and our Redeem.

Amen. "

Thus, preaching, particularly its liturgical variety of different dual targeting: In addition to referring to a clear, specific destination - a group of parishioners, and the sermon is "nadadresata" of God, which is reflected in the language of the sermon.

Christian preacher sees itself solely as an intermediary, bringing the audience to the word of God. The most important characteristic is its addressee preaching the spiritual aspect. That it largely determines the credibility, which gives the audience a preacher. Fred B. Craddock believes that the main qualities of the preacher is the power of faith, passion, compassion, authority and ability to influence their audience. Faith is not by chance is in the first place. Without it, the activities of the preacher is meaningless and useless. Lack of faith in what you preach, it is theoretically possible to mask the creation of a false state of affect, but not before their regular parishioners. Followers liturgical sermons tend detail familiar preacher. He knows not only its composition and characteristics of their listeners, but also what they live, what they care about at the moment. All this is reflected in the choice of the theme of preaching, in the selection of illustrations for the presentation style. Thus, listeners to a certain extent are co sermon.

In a situation of liturgical preaching destination addressee recognizes the priority right for speaking, has a reserve of time, the communication process is voluntary. The preacher can vary the length of the sermon, depending on the success of its subjects, the effectiveness of impact and audience response. However, the modern world dictates its own terms. Status no longer guarantees automatic speaker the audience's attention. The Heads of Government, presidents, even members of the royal families of closely watching their ranking and the results of public opinion polls. Preacher also has to win and strengthen their credibility with each new sermon [Ageev G.A., 1998, 7].

Preaching as a separate speech genre within the journalistic style is a class of texts, allocated on the basis of the integral characteristics: their use in similar situations, communication, common trust units, the structural similarities. Identified three forms of existence sermon manuscript future

speech as oral communication as edited pechatnyytekst. Some sermons are recorded and published in books and newspapers, or otherwise zherasprostranyayutsya [Kukushkin NM 2005, 79]. However, we can not agree with Fred B. Craddock, in most cases, the sermon is an oral, rather than written text. Preaching as the spoken word - the public domain, it exists at a particular time in a particular place among the group of participants, which not only influenced by the nature and purpose of the meeting, but also contribute to hearing individual and social factors, too, as part of their perception. Sermon - a unique phenomenon, which can not be saved. If it is that then the sermon is published, readers will experience it seems quite different from the listeners the impression [Craddock F. 2007, 28]. Although it should be noted that any sermon can be fixed on all possible kinds of audio media.

From the opinion of Fred Craddock agrees well-known pastor of Westminster Chapel in London, D. Martyn Lloyd-Jones, who pointed out in his work

"By studying the Sermon on the Mount," the preaching - this is not an essay or literary composition, intended for publication, reading and re-reading. It is a message that is intended for listening and that must have immediate impact on the audience. In order to ensure such effects, the sermon should be free from uncertainties and ambiguities not contain any material that is not directly associated with its main theme. On the other hand, it must have a certain form or model, in which the ideas contained therein must point to a sequence of thoughts, and the whole argument to move towards a clearly defined goal or to climax [J. Braga., 2005, 71].

However, to draw parallels with the literary work or a public speech is still possible to how any text sermon compositions include the title, the exposure (original entry), the development of the storyline, the climax, denouement (conclusion) and such characteristic preaching part as moral instruction.

Of course, the sermon has much in common with other forms of public speaking, but, without a doubt, it has a number of distinguishing features, among which, first of all, you can mention a specific vocabulary, syntax, and last but not least prosody characteristic only for this type of public speech. A distinctive feature of preaching as a religious genre is a large number of words lexical-semantic field of religion. This, above all, traditional religious vocabulary with the appropriate tag from the dictionary. Below is a classification of religious denominations, typical of the modern

English language sermons, made with the introduction of the necessary changes and additions based on the classification developed by the JV Mitya on the material of ancient hagiographic monuments:

1. The words of God's name and other celestial power (God, the Holy Ghost, angel).
2. Words, called the Holy Book (the Old Testament, the Bible).
3. The words, usually called the faithful saints and enemies of belief (brethren, apostle, martyr).
4. Words denoting key concepts of Christian doctrine (redemption, resurrection, salvation, transfiguration).
5. words, it is the Church's life attributes:
 - a) prayers here and motets (collect, psalm, hymn);
 - b) the names of church services (Mass, Evensong, Matins);
 - c) the names of objects of the clergy garments (cassock, surplice);
 - g) here sacraments and rituals (baptism, Eucharist);
 - d) here architectural elements and structures (crypt, chapel, nave);
 - e) the names of religious objects (myrrh, pulpit);
 - f) the names and ranks of positions in the hierarchy (bishop, reader, curate, verger);
 - h) the name of the church calendar of events (Easter, Pentecost, Epiphany).

The characteristic group for sermon traditionally religious vocabulary also includes adjectives (holy, almighty, heavenly) and verbs (to redeem, to bless, to absolve) [Mitin Y., 2000, 20].

Grammatical features of modern English-speaking Christian preaching caused primarily focus on oral play. Proposals are constructed in such a way as to maximize ease of listening: simple sentences prevail over the complex of compound slozhnoochinennyye preferable. Attention is drawn to the abundance of similar members, all sorts of repetitive and overlapping, inverted design.

Eating a variety of figurative means - a characteristic feature of oratory as a whole. The sermon, which consists of some of the facts and judgments, perceived bad and not firmly remembered. To enhance vozdeystvennosti preacher fills its shaped means such as a metaphor, comparing, adjectives, hyperbola, etc. As an example of comparison, the following excerpt from the sermon, which was selected for the study: «We imagine the journey to God to be effortless, like going to the beach, and

when it is not - we lose heart and become discouraged». (Paul Williams: Questioning Jesus).

Epithets express individual author's attitude to the subject and pass it to the audience, thus playing an important role in the formation of their reactions:

The survey showed, a significant role in improving *vozdeystvennosti* preaching tone plays. Pronounced originality prosodic pattern achieved considerable range contrast tone, tone level, rate and volume for the most pragmatic oriented sites. In order to attract attention and establish contact using rhetorical questions: «Who am I? I am a child of God. Who am I? I am a follower of Jesus. Who am I? A member of the kingdom of God. Who am I? A sinner forgiven by grace »(Paul Williams: Questioning Jesus), a direct appeal to the audience: So how can it be it true for you, and for me? How can we benefit from God's generosity? (Ed Pennington: What's wrong with this world), and the preacher often refers to the shared Christian values: «Firstly then, our identity. And the point is this: the Christian understands himself or herself to be a Christian first and foremost ». (Paul Williams: Questioning Jesus).

Indian words in English media

The first newspaper in India was published in 1780 in Calcutta during the British colonial regime and was called The Bengal Gazette. After it was followed by The India Gazette, The Calcutte Gazette, The Madras Courier, The Bombay Herald and others.

The most popular English-language newspaper of India The Times of India was founded in 1838. The Times of India, published by all cities in India with a circulation of 2 million copies a day, informs the reader about national and international events.

Currently in India gained great popularity publications, which in addition to both on paper, and provide information in electronic form (on their official websites).

One of the most powerful factors in the spread of this trend has been the development of new information technologies: satellite TV, computer databases, multimedia, the Internet and online media. Today no one doubts that the Internet is shaping the future of communications. Of course, that traditional media do not want to accept the fact that their time has passed, and quite actively developing Network.

Compared with newspapers publishing the World Wide Web has several advantages. Firstly, it is the opportunity for immediate publication

materials, as newspapers efficiency limited period of the output number and efficiency of network edition has no such restrictions. On Web sites, some publications indicate even exit the material time. Secondly, the presence of hyperlinks that allows you to expand the volume of the received information on topics of interest. Third, various forms of feedback (guest books, forums, conferences) give the reader the opportunity to participate in the production of an information product.

Talking about the Indian media landscape, it should be noted that the list of newspapers and magazines, were present on the web, you can see names such as «The Indian Express», «The Times of India», etc.

In a number of English-language newspapers published in India, it is widely used Indian words to reflect the local color. This group includes, first of all, the words reflect the political, economic, istoricheskuyureligioznuyu and cultural aspects of life. For example, in the English-language newspaper The Indian Times constantly use the word without translation into English. Below are examples of words of Indian origin, and, in most cases, reflecting the realities of the culture and life of the Indians:

ashram ['ÆSr @ m] Refuge hermit monk monastery

Crore [krO:] 10 million

dharma ['dA: m @] law, doctrine; morality (in Indian philosophy)

dhota ['D @ UtI] Dhota loincloth

gooroo ['gUru:] guru, spiritual mentor, Harijan teacher ['HVrIdZ @ n] Harijan, untouchable (in India) Jainism ['DZaInIz @ m] Jainism (one of India's religions)

karma ['kA: m @] Karma collection of good and evil deeds committed by the person predetermining his fate (in Hinduism and Buddhism)

Lakh [lA; k] a hundred thousand

Lok Sabha ['L @ Uk 'SVb @] lower house of parliament in India

Mahatma [m @ 'hA; tm @] Mahatma - great soul, a noble popular nickname Gandhi, the spiritual leader of the struggle against British rule

Nirvana [nI @ 'vA: n @] nirvana, absolute calm pandit ['pVndit] pandit, pundit

Rajya Sabha ['rA; dZ @ 'sVb @] upper house of parliament in India ranee ['rAni] Rani, wife of Rajah

rupee [ru: 'pi:] rupees (currency of India, Sri Lanka)

sari ['sɑ: ri] sari feminine garment dresses instead, the cloth around the body satyagraha ['SVtj @ grA: hA] Satyagraha, passive resistance
zamindar [Z @ mi;n'dA:] landowner

Along with the very words we consider it necessary to include in article illustrating examples of sentences that contain the vocabulary of interest to us, and, of course, translate these proposals into Russian.

Bungalow ['BVNg @ l @ U] From Hindi *banglâ*

In Delhi, though from a middle-class background, he'd always lived in a bungalow. [6] Although he came from a middle-class, but he has always lived in a bungalow.

Jungle ['DZVng @ l] From Hindi *jangal*

The man-eater which has killed five persons in the jungles of Pilibhit, Barabanki and Faizabad, is still giving sleepless nights to villagers, police, administration officials and the forest department. [7]

Eater, which killed five people in Pilibgita jungle, Barabanki and Faizabad, still does not give sleep residents, police, representatives of the administration and the staff of the forest department.

Khaki ['kA; ki] from Urdu *khâk*

From single-buttoned to wraparounds, bomber jackets and double breasted khaki

coats, jackets could dress you up instantly. [8]

Clothing, framed as a button, and with the smell, short bomber jacket to the waist or hips and double-breasted coats, jackets khaki help immediately transformed, with their dressing.

Lack [lA; k] from Hindi *lâkh*

This is just one of the success stories scripted by doctors and volunteers of Smile Train working in 160 centres across the country to reach out to over 10 lakh people suffering from untreated cleft lip and palate (CLP) [9].

This is just one of the happy stories written by doctors and Volonte ramie project "Train of Smiles", tirelessly working in 160 centers across the country to communicate with more than one million people suffering from an incurable disease cleft lip.

Rupee (RS) [ru: 'pi:] from Hindi *rupaîyâ*

In Jharkhand, for instance, where one in every 650 children is born with CLP, about

9,000 children have benefited from the Smile Train project in the last nine years. It provides

Rs 8,000 for each operation [9].

In the state of Jharkhand, for example, in which 650 infants there is one child with a cleft lip, 9,000 children received assistance under the project "The train of smiles" for the last nine years. The project allocates Rs 8,000 per transaction.

Crore [krO:] from Hindi karôr

As per the data of the state Election Department, more than 50 per of the voters that is around 6.06 crore are people in the age group of 18-39 years [10].

According to the State Election Committee more than 50 percent of voters i.e. about 60,600,000 represent the age group from 18 to 39 years.

Lok Sabha ['L @ Uk 'SVb @] from Hindi

Actor Sanjay Dutt on Thursday approached the Supreme Court seeking suspension of his conviction in connection with the 1993 Mumbai blasts to contest the Lok Sabha polls [11].

On Tuesday, the actor Sanjay Dutt arrives at the Supreme Court with a request to postpone Listening conviction by the bombings in Mumbai in 1993 to contest the elections to the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

In conclusion, I would like to note that the English-language media in India abound with examples of Indian language and they are presented without translation into English. Given that the target audience of these publications are themselves residents of India, who are familiar with the realities of cultural, religious, political and economic life in the country, it is legal and justified.

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Engagements categories and focus selection in shaded offer of the English Language

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ABSTRACT

In this article we consider the idea of focus thematically important element. We show that offers shaded do not perform additional allocation of focus, expressed that-clause. We will explore the interaction of focus and category selection, and also raises the question whether the category focus special case of the more general category selection.

KEYWORDS: Depleted proposal, focus, isolated, theme.

In recent years, in the linguistic literature sufficiently detailed coverage received category selection, understood as opposed to isolated and background information.

However, the study selection is at the initial stage. In particular, it remains a controversial issue of the allocation of the category to the category of communicative focus [3]. A number of authors, e.g. T.M.Nikolaeva, considering focal saliency selection as an example, due to semantic relations between components communicative utterance structure, and do not relate to the selection of the focal element implementation cases selected category [2]. We take the view T.M.Nikolaevoy to focus both on the category, significant substantive aspects which are not included in the semantics of the allocation, and therefore not a particular manifestation of the category selection. Focus function is the formation of a speech act, message information of the source statements at [1]. However, we assume, that the selected category is included in the informative focal plan and reveals varying degrees of opposition of the focus the rest of the propositions and the other elements of the current text fragment. Appeal to the category selection, one of the functions which, according to our

assumption, is marking thematically important information, it is necessary to obtain an adequate understanding of the interaction of focus offers a meaningful structure of the text. Thematic importance of the element expressed in the presence of semantic and koreferentsialnyh relations with the elements to develop the basic thematic line of text. Depleted proposal is a means of implementing the category selection.

We give the definition of which is split proposal. Depleted proposal - a complex sentence in which the proposition expressed by the chief and subordinate sentences. In English, the prototypical shaded proposal has the form: it + be + X + subordinate sentence. Component X (Cleft element) together with the subordinate sentence (Cleft-Clausen) express the same meaning as the corresponding simple sentence.

The object of this work is the identification of the interaction between proposals focus-split type and structure of the text content.

Which does not mean women chiefs are not tough when they need to be. acting San Francisco Police Chief Heather has an advanced degree in social work, but it was her reputation as a stern disciplinarian that got her the job. She was brought in to clean house after the last police chief resigned in scandal. "There will always be people who say, 'She can not do it because she's not physically as strong'," says Fong. "But when there's [a] tough decision to be made, I can make it." That's the kind of strength a modern police force needs. (1)Traditionally shaded proposal was seen as a means rematizatsii component is placed in the position of Cleft element. Rematizatsiya generally understood as such transformation syntax, which leads to labeling as a focus element, which is in the corresponding canonical sentence topic. In the example (1) in the shaded sentence carried rematizatsiya element «her reputation ...». However, the proposal does not shaded only changes communicative function Cleft element, but it performs additional allocation. The high level of saliency focal element leads to the fact that it is dedicated not only to the rest of the sentence, but also in relation to the elements of the context-ualnogo environment. The special role not only at the level of proposals but also on the level of the text is a feature which is split focus of this type of offer. The focus is "her reputation ..." leads to the fact that the semantic relation of this element with the following text is placed at the center of attention of the reader. In the following text, the theme of women's ability to tough measures is being further developed, indicating tematichnost focal element "her reputation as a stern disciplinarian". Thus, the selection of focus which is split proposal

allows for a transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete. that the semantic relation of this element with the following text is placed at the center of attention of the reader. In the following text, the theme of women's ability to tough measures is being further developed, indicating tematicnost focal element "her reputation as a stern disciplinarian". Thus, the selection of focus which is split proposal allows for a transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete. the focus is a proposal which is split allows you to make the transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete. the focus is a proposal which is split allows you to make the transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete.

Traditionally shaded proposal was seen as a means rematizatsii component is placed in the position of Cleft element. Rematizatsiya generally understood as such transformation syntax, which leads to labeling as a focus element, which is in the corresponding canonical sentence topic. In the example (1) in the shaded sentence carried rematizatsiya element «her reputation ...». However, the proposal does not shaded only changes communicative function Cleft element, but it performs additional allocation. The high level of saliency focal element leads to the fact that it is dedicated not only to the rest of the sentence, but also in relation to the elements of the context-ualnogo environment. The special role not only at the level of proposals but also on the level of the text is a feature which is split focus of this type of offer. The focus is "her reputation ..." leads to the fact that the semantic relation of this element with the following text is placed at the center of attention of the reader. In the following text, the theme of women's

ability to tough measures is being further developed, indicating tematicnost focal element "her reputation as a stern disciplinarian". Thus, the selection of focus which is split proposal allows for a transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete. that the semantic relation of this element with the following text is placed at the center of attention of the reader. In the following text, the theme of women's ability to tough measures is being further developed, indicating tematicnost focal element "her reputation as a stern disciplinarian". Thus, the selection of focus which is split proposal allows for a transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete. the focus is a proposal which is split allows you to make the transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete. the focus is a proposal which is split allows you to make the transition to a new topic. Depleted sentences in which Cleft element has a high level of saliency, usually function as markers in the text of a fragment is complete.

Consider the example of functioning in the discourse which is split offers a focal Cleft-Clausen, which is characterized by a low level of the selection. It should be noted that in the current literature is a recognized fact that the Cleft-element may function as a topic, and propozitivny component Cleft-clauses as a focus [4] and [5].

Born in Warsaw, my mother was 25 when the Nazi attack upon Poland catapulted the world into war. She and her parents were herded into the Warsaw Ghetto. At the beginning of the war my mother had married, and it was her husband who helped her escape from the ghetto in March 1943. He was caught and killed shortly afterward. (2)

Despite the fact that the element «her husband» is characterized by a high level of salience in relation to the elements of the contextual environment than Cleft-the clause, we qualify this item as a topic, because it

is associated with the element preceding sentence «had married». We assume that the selected elements can not be considered as a focus marker. The sequence of the components shaded in the same sentence as in the corresponding canonical sentence «Her husband helped her to escape from the ghetto in March 1943". A sufficiently low level of saliency elements of this type which is split suggestions An opportunity, due to the fact that the use of which is split supply structure in this case does not lead to such significant changes in the role of elements of the communicative and semantic structure, what leads to the use of topically-split sentences with Cleft-Clausen. The low level of salience focus Cleft-clauses in relation to the elements of the contextual environment makes low level of its tematicnosti. Proposition focal Cleft-clauses is not thematically important in the following text.

He received higher education and the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Leeds in 1928, he taught at the Department of Phonetics, University of London, then headed by D. Jones. By this time is his collaboration with the famous anthropologist B. Malinowski.

The main provisions Furse theory contained in his earlier work "Speech" [10.79], so the beginning of the formation of his linguistic concepts adopted to date 30-ies of XX century.

Firth and his followers are usually related to the English phonetic school - direction, going back to Mr. Sweet, and later headed D. Jones. Both schools combine deep organic connection, continuity of traditions, the interest in the study of living languages. However, such a view LG Luzin [4, 60] considers unreasonable, since the range of interests of these schools, in her opinion, is different: history of language, dialectology are in the works Furse little expression. Moreover, in the English phonetic phonetics schools a central place, and for "Londoners" phonetics - it is the foundation of phonological research, which in turn serve as a basis for the description of the facts of vocabulary and grammar. in phonetics problems for Furse is a revision and re-evaluation of phonetic views from the perspective of semantic theory.

London linguistic school took shape as an independent direction in the course of a creative reassessment of existing linguistic heritage. Material linguistic descriptions were mostly little-known languages. . Among the main works J. R. Firth must include the following: "Speech" (1930), "Papers

in Linguistics" (1934-1951), "Studies in Linguistic Analysis" (1957), "Selected Papers of JR Firth" (1952- 1959).

As for the specifics of Linguistics of the UK, its development, as the AA Zarayskiy [3, 68], it was closely linked to the political and economic situation in this country. Increased growth of the British colonies was the cause of a comprehensive study of public relations, culture and life of the peoples inhabiting the colonial countries of Asia and Africa. In this understanding of the lives of these peoples would be impossible without a thorough study of national languages. Thus, under the influence of extralinguistic factors actually formed etnolin gvistichesky approach. The language in this proposed study in specific communication situations. The idea of the situation clearly reflected in Bronislaw Malinowski in his theory of value. [11]

Malinowski - a leading figure in the British linguistics. He paid great attention to linguistics to ethno-linguistic research, the study of guaranteed values central to the science of language. The most important aspect of Malinowski's theory is his interest in the functioning of language. From the point of view of Malinowski, functionalism does not contradict the historical approach to the analysis of language and is its complement. Malinowski's functional method involves the element of time: the study of the values begins with observation of the child's speech, then - for the development of linguistic expression within the context of culture.

The basic concept of the semantic concept of B. Malinowski - context of the situation. Trying to correctly translate into English offers residents of the Trobriand Islands (east of New Guinea), he found that for this it is necessary to know their function in the environment in which they are pronounced. Those. the object of study in linguistics is to be alive, the perceived language. To understand the values, you must learn the language only in situations of its use.

Malinowski proposes to make the main object of study of speech, the speech of human behavior, as it is a human adaptation to the environment and culture. Speech - a language feature. Adequate perception of speech is possible in the context of a real situation.

Language is understood as an aspect of culture, one of the major forms of human behavior. It is a means of social activity. The semantic theory of Malinowski's ever-present problem of translation. The so-called "translational" is set using progressive, literal translation, with each expression is translated using the English equivalent, as well as a free

transfer. Next, compare the literal translation and free, which leads to a detailed commentary and contextual characteristic values [3, 69].

AA Zarayskiy notes, "Malinowski insisted that the main points of his theory are relevant to modern languages. Among them are the following: 1) the language - a way to work in the community; 2) the statements are made and are understood within the context of the situation, ie, that is typical for personal, cultural, historical and physical environment where pronounced and perceived utterance; 3) the value is understood as a collection of versatile and functional relationships between words in the sentence and the context of their use; 4) the meaning of words and sentences are part of the culture of the speech community and depend on it; 5) initially relevant unit is not a word, a sentence "[3, 70].

Thus, Malinowski takes the position that the utterance is determined context situation. Malinowski's firm belief that the study of language is necessary for an understanding of how we live, divided and John. R. Firth, largely was influenced by Malinowski. However, Fersen managed to develop a semantic concept Malinowski, giving originality of British linguistics. Determination of the value, according to Firth, is possible only if the account of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

Among the main reasons that led to the creation of Furse general linguistic theory, the most important, as the AA Zaraisky [3, 71] are theory of language in society and contextual analysis values developed Malinowski.

As a specialist in general linguistics, Furse, like Malinowski, was convinced that the theory of language and linguistics should be the same as applicable to any language - alive or dead, for all the peoples who have long-term development of the tradition or unknown and undeveloped in culturally peoples to use any language. Those. learning a language reduced to that of a live-sounding speech, and a central aspect of the study is to examine the value of the speech values.

So language - a significant purposeful activity, so linguistics should deal with the study of meaning in language in the diversity of its manifestations and to describe all of these aspects of the meaning in a strict system of appropriate terms. Furse stressed that "general linguistics with all its ancillary techniques aimed, ultimately, to the disclosure of the value in all its diversity in language in general and language in particular" [9, 11]. "With the help of linguistics - he writes - we hope to achieve systematic

presentation of facts and in particular to formulate statements concerning the value of" [9, 181]. At the same time, according to Firth, all the different branches of linguistics and methods are intended to help in the establishment of values.

The value is considered as a complex linguistic phenomenon which requires a comprehensive linguistic research at all levels of linguistic structure. The value of any form can be opened only by analyzing its actual use, only insofar as it manifests in a speech via speech study its manifestations (displays). However, as in the formal analysis and the investigation of the values necessary to abstract from specific manifestations, manifestations of specific language and use the appropriate scientific model.

The value Firth allocated a number of components-functions: 1) to phonetic function (i.e. the sound function); 2), a lexical feature; 3) morphological function;

4) a syntax function (inflection); 5) semantic function. Introducing these types of values, as "phonetic", "grammar", "lexical" Firth believes that the total value of the form can be defined as the totality of their interaction.

"At the present time, - says Firth, - we have become accustomed to sharing the values and functions. The term "value" Thus, we use in relation to a whole range of functions, which may have language form "[8, 97].

Firth develops whole analysis techniques system matter where technical procedures related. With these techniques investigated elements the values of which are, in turn, form the structure of meanings.

The essay values plays contextualization, ie the critical role welcome the establishment of the context in which the act of language units. From this contextual meaning - it is the ratio of any linguistic form to the context. The functions of linguistic forms are treated as units of one of the subsystems of language.

Furse sought to relate linguistic models with models of social and cultural character, which allows to analyze the significance from the point of view of social situations and cultural characteristics of different peoples, in certain types of work with texts, and taking into account cultural and social context in which the speech activity.

Language was seen as a symbolic system, Firth showed distinct nature of the language, a volume of the meanings of words in the language of the people of another civilization, as compared with the English language. This

is due to the fact that the language of its primary function - a type of reaction to the world around us, the way the world of modeling.

The meaning of the term "value" in the papers Firth «Speech», «Papers in Linguistics» has a distinct structural and functional character. The value of an element - not its content but its function shapes.

Structural and functional analysis in linguistics acquired special importance because it allows you to give an idea about the mechanism of action of language, which is especially important for the use of language as a means of communication.

Firth, along with conventional lexical and grammatical phonetic values allocated to and it is widely understood as the set of functions phonetic forms executed within units of other levels. J. R. Firth stressed the existence of sound symbolism in language, ie. E. Certain links between the use of sounds and feelings arising from their use. This aspect is referred to as modern linguists term "phonetic value".

At the lexical level contextualization of a form is performed by setting its typical and constant environment. The value at the lexical level can be opened only by means of contextualization called collocation. According to EL Agibalova [1, 39], this idea rightly draws attention to the obvious fact that the use of the word in the language is normalized by its participation in certain phrases.

Establishing contextualization forms on grammatical level is also associated with a specific framework description of its use. Admission juxtaposition of related grammatical categories in the concept gets Furse name kolligatsii. If collocation - this is a common environment for specific words, kolligatsiya - communication of entire classes or categories of words. Kolligatsiya represents one type of grammatical abstraction serving disclosure of various forms of contextual relations at the level of the grammar. Practice linguistic analysis based on such techniques Firth used for non-European languages. As EL notes Agibalova [1, 41], collocation as a single word lexical environment and kolligatsiya as the connection of whole classes of words are the most important aspects of the study of syntax.

With regard to the field of phonology studies, it is important to emphasize the fact that the basis of differentiation of phonemic and prosodic categories is thought of in two ways of dividing the flow of speech - paradigmatic and syntagmatic. To study and interphoneme mezhslgovykh

relations entered phonological unit - prosody. On the prosodic features of speech in the concept Furse wrote E.L. Agibalova.

"According to the concept Furse, prosodic features of speech include:

- 1) The number of syllables.
- 2) Nature syllables - open or closed.
- 3) The syllabic units.
- 4) The sequence of syllables.
- 5) The sequence of consonants.
- 6) A sequence of vowels.
- 7) position, the nature and quantity of the main (percussion) syllable.
- 8) Dark or light character of the syllable.

Thus, the description of the structure of the word is centered around the concept of a syllable. The scientific concept of John. R. Firth is characterized by harmony, logical, interdependent components, striving for the universal approach. Analysis of the activities Furse and representatives of the London School is required to obtain a complete picture of the theory and practice of system-structural linguistics.

Many of the ideas expressed by Furse and provisions adopted by his followers in the practice of linguistic analysis, proved to be valid and at the present stage of development of linguistics. In particular, the position on the need for linguistic analysis at different levels, has repeatedly stressed Furse in its concept, is spread among linguists. So, VB Kasevich [5, 5] notes the need to promote the application of the principle of step "of the most abstract, generalized representation of the audio image to its statements more complete and specific characteristic." IG Torsueva [6, 160] also notes the focus of previous research in the field of intonation mostly in search of discrete units and offers a broader approach to the intonation systems: in the light of statements and analysis of the situation of communication.

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Parallelism in Modern Azerbaijani language

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ABSTRACT

The term and the notion appear at the same time under the condition of close mutual relation. There is the relation of event and essence, form and context between the term and notion. The term doesn't call the notion as an ordinary word, the notion is appointed by the term. The meaning of the term is its appointment. If the appointment is not known, then the term is not known either; that is to say that the term doesn't call the notion as an ordinary word, the notion is attached to it. Therefore, as the general rule, we speak not about the lexicological meaning of the term, but about its content. The content of the term is its appointment. Besides, the practice of the work on creation of the terminological systems shows that the terminological area is related to certain limits.

KEYWORDS: Language, term, grammar, phonetics, telecommunication lexicological, rule, international, vocabulary, feature, reason, sign, structuralize, notion, idea

The first limit is that the terms included in the terminology of science and technique are the names of certain notions and therefore they are expressed in the form of noun. The second limit is that special names are separately called terms.

The third limit: the nomenclature names are not included in the object of the terminology. But adjustment of the terminology of different areas shall be implemented on the basis of adjustment of the nomenclatures. For example, the nomenclatures used in the terminology of chemistry, physics, mathematics are included in the arsenal of the terminology. The term is a word and is included in the row of words that have special meaning. The specification of the terms shall be defined while distinguishing the terms

from generally used words. Mostly, the specification not of the term, but of the object expressed by them is considered.

The aspects differing the terms from generally used words are the followings:

1. It is obvious while comparing the specific characters of the terms with generally used words: The lexicological units used more in the language, understood by everybody and making the basis of the language are called generally used words. The term encircles specific notions that are formed exactly from logical point of view in the different areas of science and technique.

2. As the terms express scientific-technical notions, they are used in the scientific style more among the functional styles of the literary language. The scientific information is delivered to the reader in the exact and close form. Generally used words are used in all functional styles.

3. As the terms express the notions, concepts used in the different sectors of science and technique, the meaning of those notions are understood by the specialists. Generally used words are lexicological words that are clear for most people.

4. The terms are inclined to monosemy more. Thus, mainly the terms used in any field of science has strongly fixed one meaning. For example, while pronouncing such terms as triangle, function, atom, number, current, angle, speed, rhombus, square, formula, theorem, magnet, liquid, gas each of them has a meaning notwithstanding the content.

The context (word environment) explains more generally used words.

The context is not necessary in the terminology. Any term is used in the same meaning out of the as in the area where it is included. For example, the word “vacuum” means as a space from which the air has been removed. This term is used only in one meaning both within and out of the context. In this way, lens means “transparent substance that is limited by spherical or other surfaces”, molecule means “particle formed by the group of combinations of atoms of different chemical elements”, square means “right-angled geometric thing which opposite parts are equal”, resonance means “the event having the biggest amplitude of compulsory dances of the thing when the change frequency of the obligatory strength is equal to the particular dance frequency of the thing”.

As it is seen, monosemy is complete expression of the sign of the language in the system of certain notions.

But sometimes one term may be used in some fields of science and technique. For example, “semantic method” may be used both in the mathematics and linguistics, “metabolism” is used both in the mathematics and biology, “mutual influence” is used both in the mathematics and physics.

From the first of view they are seen as polysemy, but it is used in one meaning in the area where it is entered. Thus, the meaning of every term is appointed by the terminology of a certain scientific field with the system of notions. For example, the term “differentiation” means division of a whole into different parts, forms, layers and degrees in the mathematics and splintering of unique organism group into two or more directions according to one of the directions peculiar for evolution in the evolution process in the biology, division of a social whole or its part into elements having mutual relation in the economy, one of the principal processes that characterize the development of the relative languages in the linguistics, as the collection of physical-chemical processes forming the rocks having different composition or consisting of the same minerals in the different correlation from magma in the chemistry. It is difficult to imagine that the common aspects may be neutralized. Therefore, monosemy is not in the context in the terminology, but it is related to the area that it concerns. But polysemy is an ordinary case in the generally used words, different words doesn’t make hindrances to each other, that is to say that they make no difficulties, misunderstanding in the process of intercourse, because general text, condition plays an important role in explanation of the meaning of any word.

It is not possible to say it about scientific terms.

Notwithstanding above-mentioned facts, it is not possible to understand the character of monosemy in the terms. It is obvious from above-mentioned examples that sometimes the term is used in the different meanings. It is not possible to deny it. As G.O.Vonokur wrote: “special scientific-technical terms sometimes can not escape from polysemy.” [Vinokur, 1958].

As the result, it is necessary to state that the requirement that shall be met by the terms is their utilization in one meaning in the certain fields of science and technique or relative fields. But it is correct not to speak about monosemy, but the inclination of monosemy here.

5. One of the characteristic aspects for the terms is their exactness. The terms are the nominees of the system of notions of science and technique. Therefore, the principal signs of the notion shall be reflected in those terms.

The necessity of correct selection of the signs distinguishing certain objects from other objects occurs as there are a lot of fields having the system of language signs in the field of science and technique. Exact expression of some notions, their calling contributes to differing that notion from other notions in the terminology.

This process (parallelism) observed in the field of terminology is harmful for the terminology. D.S.Lotte stated specially the synonym in the terms and showed that implementation of this requirement made no hindrance in the natural process of the formation of the term systems under constant neologism condition [Lotte, 1983]. Certainly, it is possible to agree with this idea in the case when the process of becoming out-of date and replacing any term is reflected in certain terminological dictionaries. It is necessary to state that the terminological lexicology is more stable in comparison with the lexicology of the literary language.

The practice shows that the same new notion is not expressed by one nominee by different scientists in the terminology. Attitude to a new notion, its explanation, estimation by different people shows itself. At the same time the criterion of correct estimation of each name given to a new scientific notion is uncertain. Besides, the process of selection of the terms expressing the same name more exactly is long-term and new term version of that notion may be created over this period. Thus, the reason of expression of the notions by the terms more exactly in the terminological system, violation of exactness comes forward sometimes by utilization of new terms by the author not being aware of other term or sometimes by not taking into account the possibilities of the native language. For example, creation of electromagnetic waves by alternating current or charged particles moving urgently is called emanation in the classic electrodynamics. But besides, the term “radiation” is used in the terminology of physics. The first term expresses the notion more exactly. Sometimes the parallelism is observed in the term, term-word combinations created on the basis of internal possibilities of our language. For example, the wave front, the length of the wave, the wave surface; mathematical waiting, mean value; reactive force, reactive pulling; beginning meridian, zero meridian; atmosphere pressure, weather pressure. Expression of certain idea by different words is possible in the literary language. But every notion shall be expressed only by one term in the terminology. At the same time every term shall serve to expression of only one notion of the field of science, technique that it is

related to. If it is not so, misunderstanding may occur in learning of different knowledge areas, delivery of the achievements of science and technique to the population. Besides being exact, the scientific-technical term shall be suitable in order to apply it independently, that is to say that to use it as the integral part in the combined or compound terms. The meaning of separate parts of every term shall not be contradicted with the meaning of the term.

Non-correspondence of the meaning of separate terms to their context comes forward from not paying attention to the signs, aspects that distinguish such or so objects from other.

6. The terms are neutral from the point of view of style. That is to say that the terms are used in the same meaning in the artistic work as they used in the fields of science. For example, the combination of term “magnetic area” is used in the meaning as “the area characterized by mechanical power exerting influence on electric current directed in the certain order” both in the artistic work and scientific work. As well as such terms as square, function, triangle, ion, fluid, neutron and etc. are used in the meaning of the name of the notions in any area.

The terminological lexicology is dry in itself. Therefore, the terms are used in the same meaning not depending on the text where it is used, on the words that they are encircled and etc.

But some investigators followed P.G. Piatrovsky and wrote that it was not possible to speak about total stylistic neutrality of both scientific and professional term. The term loses its own expressiveness and attains meaning shade belonging to the special context. This idea of Piatrovsky is not correct. If we are really speaking about certain terminological system, it is neutral from stylistic point of view. For example, atom keeps its meaning as the least particle keeping all chemical and most physical characters in itself, atmosphere means as layer of weather encircling the Earth. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish exactly the terminological area where the term is neutral with the non-terminological area where it has lost its neutrality in order to understand the term as a term.

Besides, expressing a notion related to a certain field, the term has only one meaning. It loses the right to be the term of a certain area when it is used in other meaning. In this case that term becomes a word or the term of other area, or it becomes an ordinary generally used word. The origin of the term, its root plays an important role here.

7. The matter of terms and emotionalism, expressiveness

General words have such characters as emotionalism, expressiveness, modalism and etc. characters in the literary language. Thus, if the terms express different concepts, ordinary word combinations don't only express the concepts, but at the same time show the attitude towards them. For example, in the sentence "Your daughter-in law mixed everything" negative attitude of speaking person is obvious. But notwithstanding availability of the affix "cik" in the Azerbaijani language of the sentence "helium atom nucleus that are ionized twice, that is to say that lost their electrons are called alpha particles", no attitude or emotionalism is expressed here. So, figurativeness takes an important part in the ordinary word combinations.

8. The meaning of ordinary words is formed and changed in the conversation process. Different contexts where the words are included play an important role. The contexts bring nearer or estrange the meaning of words. The condition is not so in terms. The internal context of terms changes in connection with the re-grouping of notions in such or so scientific area and with development of science.

9. A specific aspect peculiar to the terms is first of all related to the fact that they are the units of scientific language. The terms that are the exact expressers of the scientific notions typify them by being used in the scientific style. Utilization of terms in the real meaning in the scientific style is necessary. It is related to the duty of the scientific style. The scientific style gives exact and correct information about natural and society events and is a style that is used to explain their essence and conformity to laws. Not the emotional shade, but the meaning of a word plays an important role in this style. At the same time it is necessary to take into account that the purpose of the scientific explanation is exertion influence on the sense and logical understanding. The scientific style is not for emotional understanding, but for logical understanding. Thus, utilization of the terms not in the metaphorical meaning, but in the true meaning is required, because the scientific style is used for giving correct and exact information on the natural phenomenon and events of the society and to prove the conformities to laws. Thus, the terms shall be used in one and exact meaning.

At the same time the same term is used by the people representing different faiths and ideological fronts by putting them in a special form. Such exceptions come forward from difference of the composition of the terminological system. The cases of emotionalism and expressiveness in the

terminology of sciences are less that in the terminology of social-political sciences. But as we stated before, emotionalism cannot be constant character of terms here. Because the shade of context is taken as a basis in science. Thus, the terms have the following specific peculiarities:

- 1.The terms express scientific-technical notions and belong to certain field.
- 2.The terms are the sign of the scientific notion as the unit of the scientific language.
- 3.The term bears nominative and definitive function.
- 4.There is concrete definition in the area where the terms are used and this definition is formed on the basis of the meaning that the notion expresses.
- 5.The meaning of the term doesn't depend on the context.
- 6.The terms are exact: they have neither emotionalism, nor expressiveness.
- 7.The terms are inclined to the monosemanticity.
- 8.The terms are neutral from the stylistic point of view.
- 9.The terms are the units of the scientific style.

The number of terms increases day by day in our language in connection with development of science and technique. Analysis of these terms from the linguistic point of view, giving scientific explanation of their semantic and syntactical characters are one of the matters set as a task.

The terms available in the language are the names of the things, processes, objective realities, events and the notions about them. It is the basis of principal essence of the terms. The term is the word or word combination conforming directly with the scientific notion of the language and serving to its expression.

Thus, the term is the word or word combination that conforms to certain notion in the system of notions of science and technique as the language sign. But disputable matters occur in determination of the terms from the functional point of view. Thus, the term encircles necessary and satisfactory signs of the notion as the language unit. Reflection of the signs of the notion in the structure of the term involves attention of the scientists. Positive solution of this problem contributes to combination of the "meaning" and the "context" in one totally formed language unit. Therefore, the investigators tried to establish language codes in order to express the notions in such or so scientific areas. Thanks to the efforts of these scientists the mankind obtained solution of a lot of special matters solved without

mistake not from the linguistic point of view, but from the logical point of view. For example, joining of the signs of the notions inside the language unit equivalent to the word was proved in the examples of chemical, mathematical terminology. It stipulates formation of the special type of terms- definitive terms.

The term definitive is taken from the word “definition” from the Latin language. Its meaning is the brief logical appointment keeping the most principal signs of any notion. The terms keeping the necessary and satisfactory signs of any object, notion having meaning and context structure in itself and having brief logical appointment are called definitive terms.

The reason of looking for linguistic and semantic styles for formation of the signs of the structuralized notion is that the term may be accepted as the logic of the notion. Such idea was pronounced from the ancient time. This idea was developed and the academician V.V.Vinogradov wrote about special definitive function of the term: “The word has nominative and definitive function, i.e., it is an exact signing means. In this case it is a simple sign or the mean of logically appointment of the word, the science is the term” [Vinogradov, 1958, 12-13].

In such word combination as “axis of z-s” was determined from the logical point of view belonging to the mathematics. That is to say that this term has expressed totally a notion. The definition is written as a sign to the term, it determines the structure of the appointment of the notion of necessary and satisfactory signs. The investigators acknowledge the possibility of formation of the terms that reflect, keep in themselves and the necessary and satisfactory signs of the notion state that this style has limited possibilities.

But it is possible to form stable terminological combinations meeting the requirements of the exactness. It is possible to give as an example the work of Lotte about scientific-technical terms having three elements, as well as the standards of terms suggested for synthetically materials for the efforts to establish the system of terms of definitive type.

The practical importance of such investigations is that it contributes to wide distribution of standardization of the scientific and technical terms having international importance. Availability of the investigation work belonging to the analysis of semantic development of word as a matrix of

termination notions brought to formation of terms having more than 15 formats (morphemes) for example, in chemistry biology and etc.

It is more than it is in ordinary words. It is not accidental that the terms of mathematics, physics, chemistry that are considered the standard of the terminological systems of definitive type principally belong not to the oral speech, but also to writing. It is interesting that the idea of aspection that is to say that semantic aspection was developed in the bibliographic information that praises the idea of definitive analysis belonging to Ranganat and they are not applied only at Ranganat's works. The formation of aspect was missed in the work "terminological rules" and formation of aspects with natural language means of the structuralized notion.

Notions formed in the result of development of science and technique express some concepts. Nominative word and word combinations that mean the notion are termed by the way of specialization passing through the fields of science or scientific thinking of the objects, events, reality. That is to say that the term is not only a scientific-technical lexicological unit, it is also the lexicological unit of the language of other areas of the social activities. It finds its definitive definition in by means of intellectual scientific understanding in the system of traditional terminological notion. For example, electric loads – collection of different events related to their movement and mutual influence; power- quantity that expresses the influence by the material world to the particle; thermometer- device for measuring temperature according to changes of the physical characteristics of substances; acceleration- vector quantity that characterize changing of the value and direction of the material point according to time; graphic – geometric description of the functional dependence on the plane [Vinogradov, 1958]. Such understanding of the term was suggested for the first time by P.V.Veselov in the Russian linguistics [Scharle].

This idea provides precision of special words of different fields as terms. Special word is used in the wide meaning here. Thus, it encircles not only science and technique, but also the terminological system of the lexicological units of different areas of social activities. It is necessary to state that other areas of social activities (religion, sport, terminology of culture) differ from the scientific terminology by their specific characters. The terminological notions in other fields are accepted by the way of scientific understanding and explanation of denotates, scientific reflexes of the words naming them. That is to say that, besides the individual characters of the things and events, it is necessary to take into account general and

important characters peculiar to them in order to call them. Different and alike features of the things are called their signs. The notions shall reflect general and important signs of the things. For example, the important feature of the notion “square” is the fact that they are equal and right-angled. All point of square are not as the same distance from its center. The head points are located in the furthest distance and the middle points of sides are the nearest points. Or, while speaking about circle, we imagine that is consists of a closed line. But the idea that not all closed line is a circle was not occurred at once. This idea appeared after having compared the circle with closed lines, as well as rectangle, triangle and other figures and having understood important signs of the circle. Closed line of the circle is not its important sign and the sign that differs the circle from other mathematical objects (rectangle, triangle, trapezium). But notwithstanding that we take the character of the circle composing of the points at the same distance from a point on a plane as the definion of the circle. The circle will differ from rectangle, triangle and other figures consisting of closed lines.

Therefore, every science has the notions peculiar to itself in learning of terms. The principal matter of mathematics consists of learning of the space forms in the real world and the quantity correlations. A lot of notions are formed in the mathematics in solution of this matter and included in the system. Ideas are advanced about many things and inventions are made. Every made mathematical idea are expressed by words thanks to the words attached to each other. That is to say that, analysis of the same objective process or event by means of different methods may bring to establishment of real systems and notions of real conditions according to them of the view differed from each other.

While speaking about definitive terms the first place of the scientific terminology in the macro system of the general terminology, because the scientific term is directly related to the scientific notion. Every term is differed in the scientific system that it belongs by its monosemy and exactness.

As to the character of the definition of the rest part of the general terminological macro system the terms are agreed directly with the system of scientific notions, the term formed on the basis of real practice gives the interpretation of the context of the scientific notions and determines its limits in order to get definition. For example, the rectangle which the front sides are parallel, that is to say that is located on the straight lines is called

parallelogram. The parallelogram which all angles are right angles is called the rectangle. The rectangle which all sides are equal is called right-angled square. The parallelogram which all sides are equal is called rhomb.

In the mentioned definitions the relation of the parallelogram, then its distinguishing character is stated. At the same time there is no information about the angles in the definition about the parallelogram. The sign that all angles are right bears the function of difference between the parallelogram and the rectangle.

While speaking about the systematic character of the terminology, we consider the double systematic character – the systematic characters of the notion and signs. Correspondence of these two systems eliminates polysemy, homonymy, even partial doubling. All of them meet the requirement of the terminology and definitive terms.

One of the principal features of the term is that it expresses the notion, represents it and the meaning of the term is reflected in its definition. But in some of the terms the definitive explanation may be instead of the definition of the term. But the terms that can obtain the definition passed from the “scientific abstraction” are the terms that can obtain the definition. Differing from the scientific technical terms instead of the exact definition of the notion, its descriptive explanation is given in the social-political terms. This ideological content is formed by the influence of the social-political text. Therefore, the definitive terms are more in the scientific technical terminology.

Semantic termination of own words of the language, obtaining terms, borrowing as a translation loan word, formation of terms by the method of grammatic methods.

S.Khalilova wrote: The most optimum condition from the factors of getting term and internationalization is formed when both the foreign membrane and internal meaning of the term and the definitive descriptive content are composed maximum closely to each other in the different languages [Khalilova, 1991, p. 28].

The terms formed in such optimum condition may form international funds. Most of the international terms meet the requirements of the definitive terms. The sexual systematic character has found its model form.

The definitive terms differ from the commemorative terms by their formation method. Thus, formation of the commemorative terms is related to certain historical event. For example, the surname of the captain Ch.K.Boycott is on the basis of the term “boycott”. This Irish captain was

the owner of the proper house in the Ireland and he behaved the lessors cruelly. Special decision was taken by the league of land of the Irish lessors in order to isolate him in 1880 and the decision was named after Ch.K.Boycott. Afterwards, his surname became generalized and the term “boycott” was formed.

Such commemorative terms are used in the terminology of mathematics and physics. For example, the law of Charles is one of the ideal gas laws: it was named after the French physician J. Charles. Or Debye law that appoints dependence of a solid thing on temperature of heat capacity near absolute zero was determined by D.Debye in 1912. Euclidean geometry is the geometry that is formed on the basis of absolute geometrical axioms and Euclidean axiom of parallelism. The systematic commentary was given in the III century BC by Euclid. Euler angles are generalized coordinates that determines the movement of the thing that has one immovable point. It was entered into science in 1748 by L. Euler.

The meaning precipice occurs between the notion and concept in such terms. That is to say that semantics, meanings is not taken as basis in concept. The most necessary features are taken as basis in the definitive terms. Thus, innovation is realized in the material form of the word in the commemorative terms and in the logical meaning of the word in the definitive terms.

The definitive terms include not only the terms consisting of a simple term, but also the terms in the combination form. It is true that increase of the terms having multiple components (that is to say that, four five....p number of components) decreases the frequency of optimum utilization of the terminology. Notwithstanding that increase of the components of the term helps to the representation of the principal aspects of the notion, its voice form makes the language heavier. A dilemma appears here. Thus increase of components correctly appoints the term from the semantic point of view and specifies its meaning. But such terms excludes the terms from the terminology. Besides the first feature, the second feature is taken as basis for the definitive terms, because the semantic exactness shall be reflected in the definition of the term. Nomination shall be realized in high level and shall correspond to the lexicologic-phonetic criteria of the language. Therefore, the matter of reformation of the terms of multiple components is put in the definition of the terms.

But terminologies of a lot of fields have been adjusted and standardized up to date.

It is not possible to allow purism in the terminology for the purpose of formation of definitive terms.

Total or partial unification of the terminology helps to better understanding of the lexicological-semantic content of the terms. But the differences between the objective structures of the languages of different systems, internal development conformities and intralinguistic characters of the languages impede to their realization both by artificial and natural way. The problems in solution of the problems of unification of the terminology is deepened so that terms are obtained from the languages differed from each other by their structure-typological characters origin and social functions. Therefore the idea of unification of the foreign membrane of the terms is appeared in the world languages. Hence, there is total language correspondence and a lot of definitive terms according to the unification from the point of view of form.

“The unification matter of the terminology may be realized only after the internationalization of all terminological system of the language, and it is not a matter that is possible in real form” [Khalilova, 1991, p.57].

All principal characters of the terminology, the requirements on ideal terms, unification of the terminological system and terminological field, regulation problems and other matters have appeared on the basis of the materials of the scientific technical terminology and from the theoretical point of view.

Increase of the lexical-terminological materials in connection with understanding of the newest problems occurred by means of increase and development of the relevant areas of science from the point of view of reorganization is usually realized by traditional methods. Obtaining of new words and terms from other languages or in some cases attaining a new meaning of the words and terms in the language takes an important place and it organizes the first and principal line of enrichment of the language.

Sometimes notwithstanding wrong composition of the term or combination in the language, its utilization in ready form in the original or intermediary language gets stable. Though that wide mass of people refuse utilization of such strange terms, the specialists of narrow areas of specials accept them and have conservative position against re-composition of such units. Certainly, it doesn't cause to so much objection in the scientific terminology, because total differing of the terms from ordinary words of the

language is allowed in that terminological system, there is a liberal attitude to this matter in the literature of linguistics. But this matter is otherwise in the social-political terminology. The terms related to this area shall have way to the national speech and so, fundamental differing of the term from ordinary words of the language is not allowed, otherwise, the term will not be used every day. Herein it is not possible to allow determination of incorrectly composed term. D.S. Lotte wrote: "We consider wrong this point of view spread among some linguists: if a "wrong" term is used in the language, it shall not be touched, a new term having analogical structure may not be suggested. It is hardly expedient to follow this point of view in the terminological work" [Lotte, 1983].

Availability of distinct terminological rows helps to correct composition of the term. It is necessary to compose a term borrowed from other language by comparing the foreign membrane of the term with alike terms existing for a long time in the terminological system of the language. As to the problem of wrong utilization of the term, it shall be written in the individual massive of the author. Utilization of correctly composed term by making amendments is not related to exact determination of that term. Wrong utilization of the term (as a paranomic mistake) is an individual matter.

The scientific terms differ by being a stable system, existence inside "close" limits. But it is not possible to concern this clause to the terminological group called social-political lexicology unconditionally. Social and political terms are known and lucid for everybody in connection with participation of the people in the social and political life of the country. Despite typical terms which the meanings are clear for a certain group of people show themselves. An important part of social-political terms consists of generally used words having terminological meaning.

The character of the terminology upon the history is that it is not possible to put limit between term and non-term: contrary, the investigators state that there is an entire lexicological strata.

A concept reflects general necessary and satisfactory aspects of notion. The meaning of the term notion is closer to concept.

The followings are principal in connection of the term with the concept in the definitive terms:

1. Concept is wider than meaning, that is to say that the meaning of the term reflects only some characters of concept. A concept may be clear only for specialists. For example, cosmos, atom, atmosphere, electric and etc.

2. Concept has the quality of the meaning of the term and terminological combination. That is to say that it includes satisfactory and necessary aspects of notion. But differing from scientific terms, word is related to certain descriptions besides concept. Word can reflect feelings, dreams and willings, attitude to a creature. In the scientific terms the meaning of the term is the relation between the term and the image of the thing. The meaning of the term plays a role of a basis in formation of a notion and it is a mean that forms and develops the concept. As we know, appearance of a concept is related to thought. Emotional volitional, esthetic aspects of reflection of the additional creature is available in thought. Thus, besides that the meaning of a word is connected with concept, it includes emotional, volitional and etc. aspects. Only concept is appointed from the logical point of view in the term and terminological combination. That is to say that its principal qualities, the aspects directly related with human thought are taken into account. For example, while speaking about the terminological combination “four roses” in the mathematics, first of all we understand that the roses are four, but this combination has other meaning. That is to say that “four roses” means “sin 20 function graphic to “r””. So, material voice volume concept is reflected here, in the reality word shall be considered the sign of concept. When a thing influences thought, image of the thing, an idea about the thing shall appear in conscience. But as the logical aspect is superior in the definitive terms, reflection of the voice volume of the term, that is to say that relation with understanding (significative meanings) is weak.

It is known that reflection of the foreign world, things and events in the conscience is called perception, idea, concept. But, is there a relation between the meaning of the term (significative) and this event?

Feeling, idea, perception and concepts are different forms of reflection of the foreign world in the conscience. The forms of conscience are principal in the meaning of the definitive terms.

3. As a scientific concept may be expressed by a special term it can be expressed by a combination either. That is to say that the concept is wider than the meaning of the term, therefore it cannot be reflected in one term. For example, “dynamic programming”, “electromechanical model”, “conditional mathematical expectation”, “total differential equation”,

“module of natural logarithms” and etc. The notion of the second combination expresses wider meaning. But the first combination is important from the point of view of compactness and shortness. Besides, it is suitable for the specialists. While speaking about concept, we consider absolutely scientific concepts belonging to the scientific areas.

While speaking about concept in the terminology, we speak about scientific notions belonging to science. For example, mathematics: number, function, integral, equation, graphic, square, root, theorem, parallelogram, rhombus, cone, integral; physics: atom, neutron, ion, ray, radiation, wave resonance, electric, strength, atmosphere, speed; economics: value, budget, coefficient, surplus value.

At the same time concept is the generalize reflection of homogenous events particular to the foreign world in human brain. Concept formed about certain things and events reflects all important aspects peculiar to that category. That is to say that it separates important aspect available at the thing from the secondary aspects. The specialist thinks thanks to concepts, the concept is appeared in terms, terminological combinations.

As the academician Mirzejanzade wrote, determination of concepts where the theory of physics relies on comprises the essence of the matter.

In the reality, concept is the category particular to logic, word to linguistics. But it becomes clear from the investigation of the definitive term that concept is the principal category of linguistics besides logic. Thus, if concept is the generalized reflection of the thing in human conscience, the voice composition of word reflects this thing. The term is related to a thing only thanks to its meaning. Therefore, voice composition of the term shall not be considered artificial or conditional, because the voice composition of any term is related to the meaning on the basis of social practice in the historical development process. Therefore, meaning is taken as basis in the definitive terms. That is to say that the voice volume is established on the basis of meaning. For example, as the things in the terminological combinations as “multangular pyramid”, “right angled triangle” influence vision organs, its image is formed in our conscience. In the result, it is necessary to state that the term expresses specific notions formed exactly from the logical point of view in the different branches of science and technique.

Calling of notions, concepts appeared in the result of fast development of science and technique is necessary. This necessity stipulates formation of terms. Formation of terms leans against the matters of general theoretical derivation of the scientific language, thus, all properties and qualities of terms appear only in the professional areas. Hence, formation of term is such a process that exactness and determination of its definition is important in this process. Besides utilization of all arsenal of word building means, there are specific term formation methods in the terminology. In case when it is possible to appoint certain part of these methods on the basis of some signs, general explanation of their certain part is indefinite and they are stated as exception. Especially, theorem, postulate reactions and laws are discovered and concepts are formed in the technical terminology. These notions are not expressed by terms, but symbols and signs. Symbols and signs are not used in all fields of science. These symbols are a lot in mathematics, chemistry, physics, medicine. This symbols and signs used in different scientific areas play a role of communication, information carrier between the specialists of those areas.

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The Basic linguistic ideas of John Firth

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the main principles of the linguistic theory worked out by John Rupert Firth, an outstanding British linguist, whose work dates back to the XXth century. He is also considered to be the founder of the London school of linguistics, a subdivision of structural linguistics. A great attention is paid to the development of his theory, the layout of his main ideas and his connection with H. Sweet and B. Malinowski.

KEY WORDS: semantic theory, language, meaning, speech, linguistics.

With the formulation of the category of activities in the framework of language learning and speech, understanding of communication processes showed that carried symbolic coordinate communication activities of its members, and this kind of coordination ensures the coordination of non-speech activities during speech communication. An important advantage of system-activity approach is the fact that the scientific analysis of the conceptual integrity is preserved picture of linguistic reality, as verbal communication is studied not in isolation and not in the identity and in a regular mutual connection with other, ontologically related to her objects and processes. Systemically-active approach to speech facilities takes into account all the factors involved in the functioning of the tongue in speech communication. In this speech the objects are seen as moments of active-transformative use of the language person and as systematically organized formations. The main thing in a systems approach, as he wrote VM Sun, examination of the test object as some integrity, or system, and analysis of components and various properties of the object is the angle of the whole.

As a communication system integrity activity are suitable aggregate, recheptihicheskikh sequence of actions and operations aimed at achieving the goal of a non-speech.

According to E. Sidorov, "means being-and the coordination of human activity is a speech activity. Since the coordination of the activities of people carried symbolic means, the function of speech activity should be interpreted as a sign coordination of activities ", and she speech activity is presented as" a private, separate form the total of life of the individual, which is encourage demand in the sign management activities appropriate, mapped to the reality (of speech and non-speech), an inner or interior and exterior of the individual activity perpetrated in the form of actions and operations recheptihicheskikh s based on the resources of the language system, communication skills and communicative experience and accompanied yuschayasya change them. " Components of the act of verbal communication according to the model, based on the activity paradigm are treated as activities that are interrelated and influence each other through the text of the speech feedback, which acts both as "total sign model these operations as a whole", and as "a model of individual aspects and components of these activities". For the study of the interactive nature of verbal interaction is important to understand that, being included in the act of communication, language personality becomes a party to the objective course of events, which is primarily characterized by deictic factors, namely: who, where and when does this or that activity. In objective reality has its own laws, which the communicant should be weighed against their thoughts, will and feelings. Matter with whom, when and where the recipient is necessary to coordinate their activities (non-speech) It depends on the method of verbal interaction, whose product becomes text. Developing ideas YN Karaulov, AA Leontiev, GP Melnikova EV Sidorov VM Solntseva, EF Tarasova EG Knyazev and their followers of the structural nature of verbal communication, it is natural to believe that the communicant has a certain repertoire of means of orientation in the objective world, which are part of a communicative image of the world in the minds of linguistic identity. Text of speech influence produces in the inner world of a kind destination "kvazipredmetnuyu situation" - some possible world, consisting of a specific set of ideas about the subject, the people, their properties and relations. The fact that any activity is always committed to some person in a certain place at a certain time, let us say, that deictic coordinates person, time and place are the basis for building an

adequate picture of the objective world. The common structure-motivated verbal communication advocates the implementation of symbolic means (such as language) speaker's need to create in the mind of the listener a picture that would meet the interests of the speaker that, in the end, there was a sign coordinate the activities of participants in the communication.

We allow ourselves to assume that the successful coordination of the activities of the communicants is dependent on the degree of realization of deictic mechanism. Deictic implementation mechanism we associate with the designation in question communicants three deictic markers - a person, place and time. In other words, the voice pobuzhdenievyskazyvanie must be built according to three parameters dejksisa for it to be adequately perceived by the addressee, and prompted him to commit the activity in which the sender of the message concerned. Simplifying the real complexity of the factors determining the landmark coordination in the act of communication, it can be argued that the organization of verbal interaction is impossible without the implementation of the mechanism of deictic. From all that is refined in a speech to the context and background of presuppositions,

Domestic psycholinguistic school interprets communication as a process of structural, dynamic transformations in the generation and perception of speech highlighted the stages of mental and rechetvorcheskoy activities taking place in the consciousness of the communicators in communication. Structural element of the mental process of generating speech perception is a deixis: coordinates on who, where and when to do certain activities, builds the semantic utterance program. Developing the idea AA Leontiev that "peace of presenting an individual through substantive value system, as it were, superimposed on the perception of the world", we assume that the deictic system of coordinates - a person, place and time - is the base in the process of formation of the "invariant image of the world,

Proceeding from the premise that communication - this is an interactive process of speech interaction of people included in the overall process of their vital functions, successful coordination of activities is impossible without the orientation of the communicative act regarding deictic parameters, ie persons (workers), time and place of commission of a certain activity. Reflecting and summarizing communicative experience of people through the understanding of their various activities, deixis is a kind

of "communicative and cognitive matrix", is formed and functions in the linguistic consciousness of the person involved in the communication.

Thus, I.A. Winter, considering the general psychological scheme *smyslovyrazheniya* in the process of speaking, said: "Due to the fact that speaking is considered by us as a speech activity, in this scheme should reflect the activity approach to speaking. It also speech interpretation as a method of forming and formulating thought "should be reflected. Developing fundamental for speech thinking thought L.S. Research Vygotsky's initial chain links of construction activities (need - desire (motive, purpose) - action), AA Leont'ev defined schematic structure of any model of speech production, based on the fundamental structure of the predictive instrument. This structure, on AA Leontiev, should include: a) a step motivation statements, b) stage design (program plan) c) step of the design (implementation plan) and g) comparison of the implementation design stage by a conception. On this basis, the model generation, the proposed AA Leontiev and TV Akhutina comprises elaborate transition member from the syntax values to verbal syntax, and introduced the concept of "internal programming". In the article "Inner speech and grammatical processes of generation statements" AA Leontiev, thinking about the concepts "internal speech", "inner pronunciation of" and "internal programming", noted that the scheduling proper speech acts via "unconscious building a circuit on which subsequently generated speech utterance". May be, "Unconscious construction of a scheme" is a subjective statement about the three coordinate objectively existing coordinates - a person, place and time. After reflection and transformation of reality, in the first place, based on the active orientation of the subject in relation to other actors who commit their livelihoods in a particular time and place. Another LS Vygotsky, then AA Leontiev understood by the meaning of "reflection fragment of reality in the minds of the light of the place that this fragment actually takes in the activities of the entity." AA Leontiev also pointed out that the utterance program consists of a kind of "meaningful milestones", ie It includes "correlates individual, particularly important for the expression, its components - such as subject, predicate, object, or" Implementation mechanism deictic permeates all levels of the processes of generation and perception of speech.

At the first level *rechevroizvodnogo* process - encourages - shaped "motif alloy and communicative intentions". Obviously, the motives and intentions can occur only in people who commit some act in a certain place

at a certain time, and the achievement of the goal set by them requires mutual coordination of the activities of each other. In this motif, as the beginning of the energizing action of the speech is generated based personal, spatial and temporal dejsisa markers. Considering the beginning of the process of forming and formulating thought by language to be noted that inducing level, driven by "internal image" of that fact, to which the action is directed, is an impulse entire speech production process. In the formation of this image actually plays an important role deixis. At this level smyslovyrazheniya saying "knows" just about anything, not to speak, ie he knows a common subject or theme statement and form of interaction with a partner, a certain communicative intention. Thus, it can be argued that determinacy external influence (directly or indirectly through the interior) to encourage the level of the process of forming and formulating thoughts formed deictic plan speech act - the image of a partner person, place and time of their mutual co-ordination of activities to meet their needs.

The second level of the process of speech production - the level of the actual formation of ideas through language. In the analysis of this stage recheporozhdeniya AA Leontiev theoretical basis for the existence of this form of care in the form of internal programming, as well as the form of representation in the process of programming the main characteristics of supply in the form of original correlates of subject-predicate-object relations. The person carrying out the activity in a certain place at a certain time, set subektivnoobektivnye spatio-temporal relationship with other persons - the communication partners. These relationships, in our opinion, constitute the skeleton of the formation of ideas through language. Deictic markers assume the designation of essential characteristics of the formation of statements of intent. It should be emphasized that the idea how smyslokompleks given internal speaker units, subject-circuit, visual code is an individual embodiment, individual implementation verbal thinking, which takes place by means nadindividualnogo code, i.e. language.

The process of forming and formulating consistent (not verbalization) design language by simultaneously directed to nomination, i.e. the naming of what is to be discussed, and predication, ie, the establishment of the "new - this" links. And accordingly, based on the continuity of the space-time relationship as a form of motion and the existence of matter, can be represented simultaneously embodiment design both in spatial and conceptual scheme actualizes field category (in particular, realization of

personal and spatial markers dejsisa) and the circuit timebase actualizes predication field (including time and deictic marker). Spatio-conceptual scheme is a system in which relate to the concept of substantive respects reality, where the coordinating partners in dialogue to meet their vital needs. Simultaneously with spatially conceptual diagram creating category field, the concept is implemented in the circuit timebase. Time base reflects relationship between these concepts, ie, reveals the "grammar of thought", which is a reflection of reality, in particular, the space-time characteristics of individuals.

Scheme timebase, on the one hand, creates a predication field, on the other - determines the sequence or order of conceptual thoughts complexes deployment. For psychological analysis speaking the process is essential to note that the time allotment is carried out simultaneously at different levels of the voice message. We can assume that all the formative level and especially the phase of meaning can be correlated with a verbal utterance programming process. The program can be seen as a dynamic education, created during deployment design in spatial-temporal scheme based on deictic coordinates reality.

Speaking about the unity of sense-and formulates the phases in terms of predication, we can say that the first phase may be likened to a device programmed grammatical form folded, supporting forms of the word, and the second is the actual deployment of the grammatical expressions (or grammatical construction of in the narrow sense of the word). Stage grammatical structuring seen in the charts generation. This is due to the fact that he reflects the design language the general meaning of the utterance. Naturally, in any of the schemes of speech production emphasizes the importance of grammatical and syntactic processing thoughts. On the formulation phase the organic union of the nomination and predication on the background of the implementation mechanism of deictic. At the same time included two main speech operations:

Thus, forming the level of speech production, the phases implemented smysloobrazovanija and formulation simultaneously updated by the deictic mechanism word selection mechanism, the scanning mechanism and articulation temporarily program that implements and directly, and purpose objectivizes during forming and formulating thoughts through language.

Naturally, that the statement of simultaneity of all operations at different levels based on certain assumptions. The first of these is to ensure that the brain - a multi-channel device that can perform operations within a

single activity at different levels of mind control. We allow ourselves to assume that the implementation of deictic mechanism as occurs in normal background level of automaticity. For example, speaking only thinks about what to say and in what order. These actions are at the level of conscious activity.

No less important in the scheme of generating a third level implements. This level of actual articulation (speech) and intonation. Note that the program articulation and articulation tonic activity occur concurrently with the updating of the space-time conceptual schema together with the realization that deictic mechanism occurs.

The above levels of speech production process (impelling - shaping - implements) form, as already emphasized, the complex multifaceted flowing in microintervals process time, which was determined by LS Vygotsky as "the movement of thought to mediate it in the inner word, then the meanings of external words and, finally, in the words".

All allocated grammars predicate types can be divided into the following: verbal simple verbal and nominal composite compound. These predicates are predicated subject to one feature - a process or kvalifikativny. Predicate verb specifies the subject through a process attribute. And, in most cases, a sign will be temporary. I'm watching a film. - I am watching a movie. He goes to work every day. - He goes to work every day. She meets him sometimes.

- Sometimes she meets him. The Earth goes round the Sun. - the earth revolves around the sun - namely, the attributes are subject to kvalifikativny sign, which, depending on the verb-link or on the context, can mean both a temporary and permanent feature. The earth is round. - Earth is round. The book was interesting.

- The book was interesting. The cake tastes delicious. - Cake a great taste. Verbal predicates are not unique to the grammatical categories such as the inclination, time, person, number, ie it not only expresses predication, but also contains an independent lexical meaning. The nominal predicate these indicators divided: the main lexical meaning expressed in predicative part, and a bunch expresses mainly predication and some incomplete nominative value. In structural terms, the verb-copula and predicative part consists of a single predicate.

Possible transitional case between the main types of predicate. It is verbal-nominal predicate or double. The transition type predicate is a unique

combination of verbal and nominal predicate; there notional verb performs functions similar to a meaningful verb (simple) predicate and ligaments in the name (composite) predicate. The dual role of the first component of the predicate verb follows are: 1) the movement and position in space (fly, return, walk, fall, lie, stand, sit, etc.).

2) emission and "looking» (shine, burn, glow, stare, glance, gape, etc.); 3) work (work, serve, act, rank, hire, employ, elect, appoint, enrol); 4) communication (answer, ask, say, cry, explain, talk, prattle, speak); 5) Life (live, die); 6) changing the state (fade, brake, dawn, wake, freeze); 7) "aspektivnye 'verbs (begin, set out, start, stop, end, finish). So, verb-nominal predicate has the following regimen:

This phenomenon occurs in such sentences as He lay still for a moment and then stood up, trying to focus on those around him. - For a while he lay motionless, and then stood up, trying to focus on those who have been around (AJ). ... Mr Baht clapped his hands and a porter in a long red tunic, red pantaloons and a red turban came bustling forward. - ... Mr Bat clapped his hands, and the doorman in a long red tunic, red trousers and some red turban hurried forward (AJ). I worked as a barman for a summer. - In the summer I worked as a bartender (KS). They walked in silence for some time. - For a time they walked in silence (AJ). "Oh, yes," says Suze, nodding.

- "Oh, yes," said Suzy, nodding (KS). The meaning of this predicate is not in the fact that "he is lying", "the doorman stepped forward," "I was working," "they went", "Susie said," and that "he was lying without moving," "I have worked barman ", " the doorman stepped forward quickly, "" they walked in silence ", " Suzy said, nodding. " In all these cases the verbs denoting motion and the state retain their lexical meaning, but, taken in isolation from the adjective, noun or participle, and forming thus a simple verbal predicate, they do not express the full meaning of the predicate. In this respect they serve as ligamentous verbs which need replenishment of their values other elements of the predicate and therefore subject predicate will immediately ascribe two characteristics: the process and kvalifikativny.

Compare the following examples. 1) Like so many Germans he's become just another statistic. - Like many Germans, he just became one more statistician (AJ). 2) I drank the tea, it was getting cold. - I drank tea, it gets cold (SM). 3) Maybe I'll turned out a doppelganger of their neighbour, or something. - Maybe I would be "alter ego" of their neighbor, or something like that (KS). 4) I would still look a mess. - I would have still

had a terrible view (FS). 5) No sooner had the bargain been completed than Lubji's first customer returned, carrying an old spade. - No sooner had the deal to take place, as the first customer Lyubzhi returned with an old shovel (AJ). 6) Richard said, gasping,

"Listen, Ben, listen, mate. . We're going to miss the plane "- Richard said breathlessly:" Listen, Ben, listen to me, friend. We'll be late for the plane »(LD). In the examples 1, 2 predicates has become just another statistic, was getting cold report that "it has become just another statistic", "tea is getting cold." If members withdraw predicative just another statistic, cold the verbal predicates become weakened, incomplete real value and offers lose their meaning. He's become «he became», it was getting «it became" as semantic units can not exist, because they do not express. In Examples 3, 4 - Maybe I'll turned out a doppelganger of their neighbour, or something. - Maybe I would be "alter ego" of their neighbor, or chemto like this. I would still look a mess. - I would have still had a terrible view - removing predicative member,

Thus, a verb in the analyzed type of the predicate is both a "binder" and "not bonded". Distinguish between nominal and double predicate help following transformation: But one thing was certain: the moment the sun came up, they would return in great numbers. - But one thing was clear - as soon as the sun rises, they come back with considerable force (AJ). = ... they would be in great numbers when they returned. - ... they will be a significant force when they return. ... his mother just stood staring at the large pile of wares her son placed in front of her. - ... his mother just stood there and stared at the mountain of goods that her son was put in front of her (AJ). =

... his mother was staring when / while she stood - ... his mother stared when standingI work there as a personal shopper. - I work there a personal buyer (KS). = I work there and I am a personal shopper there. - I work there, and there I am a personal buyer. "What is it?" He asked Alex, rough, sorrowful, angry. - "What is it?" He asked Alex sharply, sad, angry (LD). = "What is it?" He asked Alex, and he was rough, sorrowful, angry. - "What is it?" He asked, and Alex was harsh, sad and angry. Such transformations possible with verbs become, grow, seem, feel, look, remain, and the like, for example: 1) The continent, where the coldest temperature on earth, -128 ° F (-89 ° C), has been recorded, became covered with ice only around 34 million years ago as the earth cooled. - Continent where the lowest temperature on Earth was recorded - -128°F (-89°S), it became

covered with ice only about 34 million years ago. (KD). - * The continent became when it was covered with ice. - * Continent began when he was covered with ice. 2) The atmosphere is growing very strange between us, and I do not dare look at Luke. - The situation between us becomes more uncomfortable and I did not dare look at Luke's (KS). - * The atmosphere is growing when it is strange. - * The situation becomes when it strange. 3) "Given the growing agreement between models and observations, a transition to a seasonally ice-free Arctic Ocean as the system warms seems increasingly certain. - While the ever-increasing coincidence of models and observations,

- ... * A transition to a seasonally ice-free Arctic Ocean seems and it is increasingly certain.

- ...* The transition to the seasonal melting of ice in the Arctic Ocean, and it seems more undeniable. 4) Find a coach who your child likes and feels comfortable with, not intimidated by. - Find a trainer that will appeal to your child, and he will feel relaxed and not intimidated (TK). - * Find a coach who your child likes and feels and he is comfortable with, not intimidated by. - * Find a trainer that will appeal to your child, and he will feel and be relaxed and not intimidated. 5) Ed Stansfield, at Capital Economics, said: "We had forecast price falls of 8 per cent this year and 10 per cent next year, but the 8 per cent figure is looking very conservative. - Ed Stansfield of "Capital Economics" said, "We had predicted a drop of 8 per cent in prices this year and will be 10 - in the next, but the figure of 8 per cent looks quite conservative (PF). - ... * but the 8 per cent figure is looking and it is very conservative. ... * figure of 8 per cent, and it looks very conservative. 6) He remained absolutely still until he was certain that no one had witnessed his actions. - remained completely calm until he was sure that no one was witness to his actions (AJ). - * She remained while he was absolutely still - * She remained until he was completely calm that no one was witness to his actions (AJ). - * She remained while he was absolutely still - * She remained until he was completely calm that no one was witness to his actions (AJ). - * She remained while he was absolutely still - * She remained until he was completely calm

Since this type of predicate standing between the verbal and nominal, indicating what it differs from the previous two. On behalf of the predicate verb-nominal is different: 1) The first part: the verb in it does not lose its specific value; 2) the predictive member dual predicate can not be expressed pronoun, a cardinal number, gerund, a subordinate clause, unlike predictive

member nominal predicate where reinterpreted and it begins to express the state of the object or person, and does not characterize the process; 3) a double subject predicate predicates two features, namely the predicate - a feature which is expressed member of a predicate of the predicate. At the same time, link-verb, as though he may be concrete in its meaning, independent features not predicates. The lexical terms it is a complementary, secondary element. Feature, which is predicated nominal predicate - kvalifikativny. Dual subject predicate predicates two equal feature; wherein the second indication preditsiruemy second component of the predicate is not leading in terms of its meaning, as it is in the nominal predicate. The second feature communicative task performs the same role as a process indication preditsiruemy first component. And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb: Dual subject predicate predicates two equal feature; wherein the second indication preditsiruemy second component of the predicate is not leading in terms of its meaning, as it is in the nominal predicate. The second feature communicative task performs the same role as a process indication preditsiruemy first component. And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb: Dual subject predicate predicates two equal feature; wherein the second indication preditsiruemy second component of the predicate is not leading in terms of its meaning, as it is in the nominal predicate. The second feature communicative task performs the same role as a process indication preditsiruemy first component. And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb: And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb: And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb: And the first indication, in turn, is not dependent, and has a sense of independence. From verbal predicate verb names distinguished by its second part: it can not be expressed by an infinitive or an adverb:

He lived a rich man but All his life he lived to earn money. The moon shone bright and cold but The moon shone brightly.

Along with certain distinctive features inherent in each of the comparable type of predicate, between nominal, verbal and double predicate, there are several common positions. Dual predicate as well as a composite nominal predicate, subject to predicates kvalifikativny sign. Predicative part of the double predicate can be expressed by a noun, an adjective participle II. Predicative portion with the predicate verb is an integrally. Dual predicate as well as verbal predicate, predicates are subject to a process tag. Predicative part can be expressed I. participle verb-verb has a specific value.

It should be noted that in some cases the value of the verb in the verbal-nominal predicate is so general that it is on the verge of transition in the ligaments, for example: She stood godmother to his little son, where Stood does not matter "stand". Such a proposal may be replaced by she was godmother to his little son. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish between "ligamentous as an integral feature of the verb forming it (verb) structural entity and ligament as an occasional functional property of the verb" [3, 195]. To distinguish the first from the second type help convert They stood motionless - They were motionless when / while they stood, since the true verbs ligaments are not able to participate in them.

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